

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24TH, 1900.

NUMBER 17

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OUVIDOR 57

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Youle & Co.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.

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Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pallen, Schmidt & Co.

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HAND BOOK OF RIO DE JANEIRO

A SECOND EDITION of this useful guide book is now in course of revision and will be published about the end of June next. It will be considerably improved and enlarged. A few good advertisements will be received. For terms and other information apply to the Editor of *The Rio News*.

Travellers' Directory.

São Paulo.

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

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Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

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Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Linha do Centro) of that railway. Intermediate trains leave at 7 a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte:

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2.31 p. m. and 11.30 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Corcovado:

Regular trains, week days, leave 31, Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 8 a. m. and 2 a. m. 5.30 p. m., returning leave the summit at 7.30 and 9.30 a. m., and 1.40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6.30, 8.30 and 11 a. m., 12.30, 2.30, 5.45 and 8 p. m.; descending 8.35, 10.25, 11.35 a. m., 1.25, 2.15, 4.05, 6.7 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). Petropolis ROBERT C. H. PIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 12 de Março. EUGENE BURGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a. m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 5 a. m. Also on saints' days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crasby & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor.

Irvine Cruikshaw, M. A.,

British Chaplain

74 Rua Mendonça de Sá, Central.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 2 p. m. Gospel preaching at 6 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete, *English services* every Sunday at 12 noon. Pastor, H. C. TUCKER. *residence* Rua da Concordia, 78. *Portuguese services* every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.; Wednesdays at 7.30 p. m. and at Fabrice Carlos, Sundays at 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Pastors.—M. DICKIE and FRANK WIEDERHEIMER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D., Pastor.

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IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 24, Rua d'Anna Nery, Esplanada do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NARCIZO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marechal Deodoro, No. 9. *English service* at 4 p. m. Sundays. *Portuguese services* at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. on Sundays; 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays. Sunday school at 10 a. m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

Professional Directory

Dr. Brissay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernias, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 22.

Dr. Carlos Feldhagen; Offices: No. 29, Rua 12 de Março, 2 to 4 p. m.; Residence: No. 57, Rua Mariz de Abreu.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 30 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian

RIO BRAZEN'S MISSION.—*Rest and Reading Room*; 10, Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz) 3rd floor. W. J. LEMMY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Can-deletta.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 30, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. R. W. Sloan, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingo de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Chilean government has resolved not to decree special sanitary restrictions against Argentine arrivals.

—The Spanish cruiser «Rio de la Plata» has arrived at Valparaíso, where she met with an enthusiastic reception.

—A Santiago telegram of the 17th relates that four Turks had entered the editorial office of the newspaper *La Tarde*, where they attacked the editor with revolvers, slightly wounding him in the neck.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Uruguay has prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 22nd says that «aphthosa fevers» is raging in the province of Entre Rios.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 17th says that two steamers were taking in cargoes there of horses and cattle for South Africa.

—A Montevideo telegram says that Dr. Barros Cassal is gravely ill in that city with a fever contracted in the Flores island lazaretto.

—During the past year 45,000 kilos of wool, valued at \$14,521, and 4,000 kilos of sheepskins valued at 1,041, were exported to Brazil from Uruguay.

—Official returns of Uruguayan trade for the past year give the aggregate value of imports as \$25,551,778, and of exports \$36,574,164, both gold.

—A public square in Buenos Aires has been christened «Plaza España». The ceremony was attended by all the civil and military functionaries.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 20th announces the death of Don Bartholomé Mitre, a son of General Mitre and director of the newspaper *La Nación*.

—Telegrams from Buenos Aires state that large consignments of arms for the Bolivian government have arrived there, and have been permitted to pass through Argentine territory.

—New postage stamps were put in circulation in Uruguay on the 10th inst., as follows:—1/2 cent, type 1899, color orange; 7 cents, type 1890, color carmine; 20 cents, type 1899, color light blue.

—The March report of the British Hospital at Montevideo shows that there were 21 patients remaining from February, 9 admitted during the month, 12 discharged, 1 died, and 17 under treatment at the end of the month.

—Commenting on the projected visit to Buenos Aires of President Campos Sales, *El Diario* says the postponement is perfectly logical in view of the coolness and mistrust which he would encounter there because of the discussions which have arisen between the sanitary departments of the two countries.

—On the 5th inst. an Italian murderer named Grossi was executed at Buenos Aires for the crime of murdering several of his illegitimate children. He protested his innocence and said that his sentence was unjust because other murderers were walking the streets of Buenos Aires with impunity (which is true). He was shot by a squad of soldiers at 8 a. m.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* has had a special investigation made into the aphthosa fevers which has been affecting the cattle in some districts of Argentina, and learns that it is not foot and mouth disease, and that the mortality has been very light. Some stock-owners state that the scare is entirely due to the veterinary surgeons. Formerly it was called a «dis-temper» and nothing was thought of it and very little harm resulted.

—The *Diario* of Buenos Aires wants to have the correspondents punished who send out news that the sanitary authorities are concealing cases of plague. Instead of getting excited over a very natural supposition the *Diario* should insist on the sanitary authorities acting in a frank and rational manner. The conduct of these officials in Buenos Aires warrants the belief that they are swayed purely by personal motives and that no confidence can be placed in them.

—A rumour has reached us that an enterprising company—American, we believe—has acquired a large tract of ground somewhere in the direction of Palermo, for the purpose of building a skating rink where real skating may be enjoyed, by which we mean ice skating. We sincerely trust that the rumour will prove to have every cause for existence, and that we shall have the pastime of ice skating added to our amusements for the winter months before very long.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—It is stated that the Executive will forward a message to the chambers asking that the still unsanctioned budget for 1899-1900 may be extended to the period 1900-1901. In view of the scandalous delay in its sanction, some step has become inevitable, though it destroys all pretence of the budget being annual. It is to be hoped that before next year, some steps will be taken to reform the method of dealing with the budget, so that it may become possible as an annual institution and be sanctioned within a rational period.—*Montevideo Times*, April 10th. (The frequent recurrence of these failures to pass budget laws, and the tendency, when passed, to delay until the last moment and then rush them through without proper consideration, is not only pernicious, but it is a fault which defeats the ends of popular government. It may well be asked if the Latin American is capable of self government.—*Ed. News*)

—To make matters worse, we are again receiving news of the reappearance in our northern provinces of our old enemy, the locust, and worst of all, that in Rioja a vast number of eggs have been laid in parts where there is insufficient labour at hand for their destruction. This is serious indeed, when we consider that the spread of this terrible plague to the agriculturist in general and the wine-grower in particular is a matter of vital importance. We sincerely hope that some means may be found for getting rid of the scourge before it has time to get a firm hold.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires.

—We see by this morning's issue of the *Review of the River Plate* that Mr. Maitland S. Edye has resigned the chief editorship of that journal. Mr. Edye has been obliged to take this step owing to the increase of his duties as director of various insurance companies. While it is to be regretted that journalism in Buenos Aires is not able to successfully compete with insurance for the services of such a man, it is at the same time a matter for congratulation that Mr. Edye has been connected with the press of the River Plate because he has done a great deal to raise the tone of Buenos Aires journalism and he has set a worthy example in dignified, able, and courageous editorial work. Although Mr. Edye retires from the editorship of the *Review*, he will still, we are glad to learn, continue to be one of its contributors; and we know, besides, that he can be congratulated on being able to leave the paper for which he has done so much in worthy and exceptionally able hands.—*The Southern Cross*, Buenos Aires, April 13. (We can heartily endorse the above, and gladly add our tribute of appreciation for the excellent work which Mr. Edye has done for journalism in this part of the world. He has written fearlessly, fairly and independently, and we are sorry to know that he has laid aside the editorial pen.—*Ed. News*.)

LATIN FOIBLES.

(The following plain-spoken article is translated by the *Review of the River Plate* from *El Economista Argentino*, a weekly paper of Buenos Aires:—)

It is undeniable that this country is peopled and governed by an imaginative and impractical race, too prone to exaggeration and self-advertisement.

We run to excess in everything; do we treat of mere acts of courtesy towards a nation with which we desire to cultivate friendship, we immediately proceed to «throw the house out of window» regardless of expense, and without the slightest attempt to secure any good result from our action.

Our principal object is to make a big show and to boast that no one can surpass us in sumptuous prodigality, as though the best way of demonstrating our goal will to our neighbors were not to endeavor to remove all causes of dissension in the matter of our respective interests.

Thus while we are occupied in devising how to entertain them most sumptuously, they are enacting laws which prejudice us with the peculiarity that we have no right to protest, because we have ourselves provoked these measures by exaggerating the intensity of the epidemics which have invaded this country.

For it is a fact that the announcements of the great preparations being made for the reception of the President of Brazil have not had the effect of suggesting to that magistrate the expediency of awaiting more precise and authoritative information as to the extent and gravity of the epidemic amongst our cattle before decreeing the closure of Brazilian ports against them.

At the same time it is quite true that the tendency to self-advertisement, added to the desire of profit, on the part of the professional men involved, has led them into exaggerations which justified a belief in the diffusion of the disease throughout the republic, while the daily press, making itself the accomplice of those who, either from ignorance or with the hope of gain, insisted upon the importance of the disease, proclaimed the necessity for extreme measures to prevent its propagation, without, as it is only charitable to suppose, remembering that its plain duty was to limit itself to cautious statements that should not frighten our neighbors unduly.

But this, unfortunately, does not harmonize with our character, nor with the tendencies of the race from which we have sprung, a race that in the old, as in the new world, generally runs after shadows, leaving on one side the profitable substance.

Nor are we a people who even take serious things seriously, or who steadfastly endeavor to remedy the evils which threaten us.

No, our exaggerations spring from absence of reflection and lack of consciousness of our duty, and just as, notwithstanding our financial difficulties, we throw money away upon receptions and other functions which we cannot honestly afford, we allow ourselves also to be carried away by panic, and to provoke the adoption of measures which do serious injury to our commerce and business generally.

It is full time that we should modify our conduct in both these respects, and that, moderating our desire to make ourselves agreeable to peoples of kindred blood on this or any other continent, we should, with less or more extravagance, get some positive result from our interchanges of courtesies, and abolish once and for all the system of panic in the matter of epidemics which has caused and is causing us such infinite and unnecessary damage.

Banks.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO
CAMINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.
Messrs. Mulder Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,
nachs. HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brönn & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Cassa 520) (Cassa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg
M. A. von Rothschild Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, London.
Manchester and Liverpool.
District Banking Company Limited, London.
Union Bank of London, Limited, London.
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.
Helme & Co., Paris.
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
De Naudin & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisbon & Açores and correspondents.
and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Petersen-Gutschow,
Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 15th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do. . . . " 900,000
Reserve fund. . . . " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Pará, Santos,
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,
Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up..... " 500,000
Reserve fund..... " 340,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1.ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.
Messrs. Hine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rothschild & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. E. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1856 by the
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société
Générale pour l'encourager le développement du com-
merce et de l'industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: FR. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

DRAWN ON:

Head Office, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies.
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de
l'industrie en France, and agencies
Helme & Co., Paris.
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
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PARIS AND FRANCE.
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Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
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and their correspondents.
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PORTUGAL.
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AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

C. Blum,

Manager.

DAIRY MACHINERY

Alfa-Laval Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL.

Realized Capital. . Rs. 103,616,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 16,787,304\$006

Profits in suspense . Rs. 10,384,820\$735

on 30th June 1899.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco,
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro,
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. Ltd. LONDON.
Messrs. Hottinger & Co. Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.
Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg. HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

FOR THE MAN WHO FAILS.

The world is a snob, and the man who wins
Is the clasp for its money's worth;
And the last for success causes half of the sins
That are cursing this brave old earth.
For it's fine to go up, and the world's applause
Is sweet to the mortal ear;
But the man who fails in a noble cause
Is a hero that's no less dear.

'Tis true enough that the laurel crown
Twines but for the victor's brow;
For many a hero has lain him down
With naught but the cypress bough.
There are gallant men in the losing fight,
And as gallant deeds are done
As ever graced the captured height
Or the battle grimly won.

We sit at life's board with our nerves high-
[strung,

And we play for the sake of Fame.
And our oars are sung and our banners hung
For the man who wins the game.
But I have a song of another kind
Than breathes in these laurel-wrought gales—
An ode to the noble heart and mind
Of the gallant man who fails!

The man who is strong to fight his fight,
And whose will no front can daunt,
If the truth be truth and the right be right,
Is the man that die in grim defeat,
Tho' he fail and die in grim defeat,
Yet he has not fled the strife.
And the house of Earth will seem more sweet
For the perfume of his life.

—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

From the Daily Mail, March 28.

THE HERDING OF CRONJE.

WHAT THE TRANSPORT CONCENTRATION
MEANT.

facobdall (undated).

In Capetown, 600 miles away, and ages ago,
I had seen the heads of the firm of Roberts,
Kitchener, and Co. (unlimited) organising a
coup.

I did not know — no one knew — and could
only vaguely guess what kind of a coup was
being engineered; but we saw the senior partner
sitting alone in his inner parlour with an
easy look of confident purpose, and the junior
partner sitting intent on papers in the big
office where a row of books of departments
was grinding away at documents that looked
like estimates.

So we thought we knew that one of the two
knew exactly what he wanted done, and that
the other knew exactly how he was going to
do it.

For the rest we knew only this: that Lord
Kitchener was engaged in the entire reorgani-
zation of the army transport.

We thought that was a strange sort of thing
to be doing in the middle of a campaign, and
some of us talked darkly about swapping
horses while crossing a stream.

But we were all prepared to admit that to
stop the proceedings, while he took away all
the units of transport belonging to regiments,
and combined them into one huge army trans-
port system, was not a mere Kitchenerian feat.
It meant something, and something big.

Well, a movement, plainly a big movement,
said the more cautious. A movement upon
the Orange Free State, said the confident.
But what had the concentration of regimental
transports to do with that? That was a com-
mon-sense question. I gave it up. But I had
seen how Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener
looked, and I felt that whatever it was it was
the right thing.

At De Aar, on the way to the north, I noticed
enormous accumulations of stores. At
Orange River, further north, were still more
enormous accumulations.

What regiments do they belong to? I asked,
pointing to a half-acre stack of boxes.

Regiments? I was told. Why there's
enough to last all the regiments here forever.

I had to wait at Orange River for permission
to go towards Modder River, where Lord Ro-
berts and Lord Kitchener and the headquarters
staff had gone. In the Orange River depot
everything that was happening on the other
side of the big railway span was the unknown
business of another world. But great, lumber-
ing, long, army wagons drawn by strings of
sixteen oxen, were continually going out
loaded up and continually coming in empty.

What regiments were the stores being taken
to, I asked.

To no particular regiments, I was told.
They were merely going forward. Going for-
ward, whether? I asked. No one knew. They
were just being moved forward, and would be
directed where to deliver themselves when
they got further forward.

I got my own authority to go forward, after
what seemed ages of waiting. The telegram
came to me from Lord Roberts's headquarters
at Modder River, but it told me to go to
Euslin.

The train was due to leave Orange River at
half-past two in the afternoon. It did not start
until half-past seven at night, and it took from
half-past seven until half-past five the next
morning to cover the thirty miles.

But even long as the long night was, it was
not long enough to see the huge transport
business that was going on. All along by the
side of the railway for miles the moonlight
fell softly upon clouds of silvered dust, through
which we saw, as through gauze, the long lines
of silent oxen leaning to their yokes.

At Witteputs, the first station out, was a
town of white tents and the blanketed forms
of soldiers covering the ground. This, then,
was where Lord Roberts's army was stationed,
and this the place for which the enormous
transport was making.

But I had been told to go to Euslin, and I
went on to find that beyond Witteputs there
was more transport moving, and at Belmont
another town of tents and biscuit-box stacks
and another thick carpet of blanket-rolled
soldiers to the velvet, and beyond Belmont
there was still more transport, and at Graspan
there were more soldiers than ever.

And when I got to Euslin the early light
showed huge accumulations of stores and reg-
iments of soldiers rolling up their blankets
before marching away.

Lord Roberts had gone the day before and
was somewhere out in the unknown east, and
from each of the camps I had passed regiments
had already started for somewhere or other
over the Free State boundary.

And news had come down that from the
stations beyond, from Honeyest Kloof and
Klooffontein and Modder River, other reg-
iments, brigades, divisions, had gone in the
same vague direction.

What was it all? It was still a mystery
and a conundrum.

I went forward as quickly as I could to
find out.

It is only now that I begin to understand
why the transport was Kitchenered and what
the centralising of it accomplished. I do not
quite know it all yet — probably no one except
Lord Kitchener does. But I begin to under-
stand what the great coup was that was being
mapped out on paper in Capetown, 600 miles
away, and as it seems, ages and ages ago.

Well, they did know what they were going
to do, and they did know how they were
going to do it.

For see what they have done and how they
have done it. Kimberley has been relieved
without a blow having been struck. Cronje
has been bottled. The menace of the western
colony has been removed; the pressure on the
Colesberg side has been relaxed; the hold on
Ladysmith has been loosened; and all by a
movement of troops and an organisation of
transport that left the regiments free to move.

Now for facts — as nearly as I have been
able to collect them, for no one was eye-wit-
ness of it all.

First of all, the railway skirting the western
boundary of the Free State, where the country,
for South Africa, is fairly open, was, between
Orange River and Modder River, in our posses-
sion, Cronje was away north in his hill-
fastness of Magerfontein.

Now then. On or about February 9, Hun-
nary, with his force of mounted infantry, went
out from Orange River to scour the country
of any mischievous rebel-raising commandoes.
That he was not acting without reason was
shown by the fact that he had some hot fight-
ing before he could clear the way for a big
transport in his convoy.

On February 11 General French, with his
cavalry division of three brigades under Porter,
Broadwood, and Burton, left Euslin with
such provisions as could be carried on the
saddle. He had seven batteries of horse ar-
tillery with him, and struck across the Free
State border for Rensburg where there is
water. From there he dashed for the drift
across the Riet River, and thence, without
northward for the crossing drifts of the Modder
River, seizing three of them with some little
trouble.

But his force of between 7,000 and 8,000
men were easily able to account for any oppo-
sition that might be offered him, and, making
a wide bend eastward, counsel Cronje's posi-
tion and headed for Kimberley from the north-
east.

By this time Cronje at Magerfontein knew
what was happening, and hurriedly departed
for home before the doors were locked, so that
on February 14 Kimberley, to its great sur-
prise, found itself relieved.

But if Cronje knew what was happening, Lord Kitchener knew that he would know, and knew also what he would do.

For on February 12, the day after French started the Sixth division (Kelly-Kenny's), to which Lord Kitchener was giving his personal attention, set out from Giassan, which is just a little south of Enslin, and keeping slightly on the outside curve of French, struck eastward to get in the way of the course for Bloemfontein, which it was supposed Cronje would try to take.

Now, the wonderful part of this is that the Sixth division set out to intercept Cronje before Cronje himself knew that he would be going that way.

And on the same day that the Sixth division started to get to the eastward of Cronje's retreat, the quick moving cavalry having already started to hold him and to turn him from the north, the Seventh division, with Lord Roberts personally supervising the operations of General Tucker, left Enslin, and, making use of the drift over the Riet River, which the cavalry had captured, took an inside curve, and occupied Weddard, and the important Boer supply centre of Jacobsdal, where they held Cronje to his easterly course, and at the same time kept open an easily short line of communication with the railway at Modder River.

All this had happened without any serious fighting. Except for scattered bands of surprised Boers at river drifts there was no one much to fight with. As to Cronje, he was not being fought just yet. He was merely being herded. Wherever he might turn there was a division to block his way.

In the meantime there remained at Rinsin and Graspan, close by, the Ninth division, under Colville, ready to move in whichever direction Cronje's movements might make necessary.

On February 13 they moved, following the division ahead as far as Kaundun, thence keeping on his line, but to his right—so as to be ready to strike further eastward if necessary—as far as Waterval-drift, over the Riet River, and thence making a forced march, never going into Jacobsdal at all, but leaving that town on the left, and striking across for Klip-drift, on the Modder River, where they struck the track of the Sixth division, and kept along the south bank of the river until, on Sunday, the 18th, they arrived at Paardeberg-drift, in time to take part in the action. There Cronje was bottled.

It had all happened just as it had been planned in Capetown by the man who knew what he wanted done and the man who knew just how to do it.

Three infantry divisions and a division of cavalry, all acting separately, some of them in split portions, but all of them acting in accordance with a carefully arranged itinerary and time-table, but moved by various routes through the enemy's country to join up and concentrate at the very spot where the enemy could be cornered, and to concentrate in such a way that the enemy was completely surrounded.

And at one stroke and in four days the whole aspect of the war had been changed by the man with a plan and the man with a system.

And as to that re-organisation business—the Kitchenering the transport? How does that come into all this? Just in this way. Regiments made forced marches which would have been impossible if they had been hampered with transport—the slow ox transport which is the only possible heavy transport in this country. But the transport under cover of the general movement could be left to get along independently to the places where it would be wanted. One great supply train, as I have already told, fell into the hands of the Boers, and for days afterwards there was a certain sense of insufficiency about one's dinner, and the horses short of oats had to browse about picking up insufficient food from the field itself. But that was an accident of which the best had to be made. The point is that, relieved of transport, the troops were able to get to Paardeberg before Cronje had got home to Bloemfontein and shut the door behind him.

And that then—how to get four divisions in time to Paardeberg—that was the problem that Lord Kitchener was working out with map and pen and ink and paper down at Capetown when we were all asking one another: What is Kitchener doing? And that was why he took their wagons away from the regiments and broke the hearts of the transport officers.

It takes time to understand these things. I am only beginning to understand them, but already I am looking at a map of the Orange Free State, and wondering which part of it will shortly be decorated with a railway.

CHARLES F. HANDS.

—Dr. Alexander Wilder, writing in the *New York* on "catching colds" and kindred ills, says: "The best sanitation consists in having a good aim in life, a hopeful disposition, a purpose to make the best of affairs, and a predilection for being cheerful and contented. We insist, in short, that the origin of colds, with their sequences, is in the nervous system, and that the healthful condition of the nervous system is more from mental and moral causes than from external agencies. . . . Low spirits and hopelessness always impair vitality; we may say more bluntly, they kill. . . . The best preventive is a cheerful mind, firm conviction, and purpose inspired by principle. Firm resolve alone often drives away disease. It is one's salvation to refuse to be worried."

OFFENSIVE TAXATION.

A municipal circular was brought to our notice yesterday by which, from the 1st instant, a tax varying from \$1 to \$3.50 the month is imposed on all groceries or provision shops which sell sausages and other pork products, this tax being as compensation for the losses thereby caused to the municipal markets, and as a resource for the municipal treasury.

This may be taken as an example of numerous other offensive and objectionable taxes that make food dearer, interfere with public convenience, obstruct trade and hinder progress.

Pork and porcine products, we may mention, are among the many neglected opportunities of this country. The conditions here for their production are eminently favorable, and the pork industry might easily be made one of considerable importance, and even become one of the resources of national exportation. So far from this being the case, it hardly exists as a recognised industry, and pork, instead of being a cheap and common article of food, is scarce and relatively dear, and the country has to import the lard and bacon which it is just as capable of producing for itself as it is of producing beef and mutton.

Why is this? Partly, possibly, from want of enterprise; but mainly, without doubt, from the obstacles created by national and municipal regulations and taxes, of which the above is a sample. There seems to be some idea on the part of authority that the keeping of pigs and the sale of pig's flesh has to be obstructed and persecuted, and the consequence is that a possible important industry is unable to develop.—*Montevideo Times*, April 12.

From *The Statist*, London, March 3.

BRAZILIAN FINANCES.

Were the financial position of the Brazilian government accurately depicted in the figures recently sent by a *Kentler's* correspondent at Rio, holders of Brazilian bonds would have grounds for anticipating the resumption of their interest from July 1, 1901:—

Revenue and Expenditure, 1899.

	Contos.
Revenue.....	377,000
Expenditure.....	250,000
Surplus.....	127,000
Currency unliquidated.....	45,000
Instalment of £2,000,000 of 1897 loan repaid.....	35,000
Surplus.....	49,000
Total.....	127,000

These figures indicate that the revenue last year exceeded the expenditure by 127,000 contos. The interest on the debt and railway guarantees are not provided for, as they are met out of the £10,000,000 of funded bonds. Roughly, the interest on the debt amounts to about £4,000,000, of which only £1,000,000 was provided in 1899 under ordinary expenditure. That is to say, from July 1, 1901, the interest on the foreign debt will increase the expenditure from 250,000 contos to about 353,000 contos if exchange is at about 7d., to 330,000 contos if the exchange is at 9d., and to 310,000 contos if exchange is raised to 1s. As an addition of £3,000,000 per annum of remittances to Europe will have a somewhat weighty effect upon the exchange market, it is well to calculate on a rate not exceeding 7d. But if the *bona fide* revenue of the country is 377,000 contos, and expenditure, including the interest on her debt, is raised to 353,000 contos, there would still be a surplus. Before accepting the figures as indicative of Brazil's ability to resume the interest on her foreign debt in cash from the beginning of July 1901, it would be well to await further details. We know that for 1898 the revenue was only 328,000 contos, and in 1897 only 307,000 contos. Consequently a revenue of 377,000 contos for 1899 seems to indicate that something beyond ordinary revenue is included. If the larger revenue has been derived solely from the increased import, excise, and inland revenue duties imposed in 1898, Brazil would be on the mend. It will further be noted that 45,000 contos of currency have been destroyed during the year. In February 1899 the amount of notes in circulation was 750,000 contos, and a reduction of 45,000 contos would bring the total down to 705,000 contos, which was the amount reported by the Minister of Finance as outstanding in August last. If during the next 18 months the process of destroying notes is steadily pursued, the extreme redundancy of the currency should be diminished by the end of June next year. In the current year the government will not have to remit for the purpose of paying off the Treasury bonds, and consequently the 33,000 contos used for that purpose in 1899 should be available for destroying further notes, and the total amount destroyed in the next 18 months should therefore be very large. Holders of Brazilian bonds will therefore await further particulars with much interest.

* It should be said that the Reuter correspondent alluded to is in intimate relationship with the government and would naturally give the views of the situation held at the treasury.—*Ed. News*.

WANTED

A young woman desirous of returning to England, offers her services as nurse to children, or mother's help, in return for passage. Five years reference. Information by favor Crashey & Co., No. 36 Rua do Ovidor.

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FONTE DE SANTA RITA

ANALYSED BY THE NATIONAL LABORATORY.

The best table water, being absolutely natural.

Bottled by the system adopted by the Carlsbad.

Apollinaris, Vichy and other renowned European waters.

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Liqueur Whisky

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In cask or case.

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In cases of 7 dozen ½ bottles or 4 " bottles

At very reasonable prices and cheaper than any other beer on the market.

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28, RUA DA CANDELARIA, 23

RIO DE JANEIRO

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Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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(Cafetere)

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Restaurant & Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

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1st class German cooking,

and excellent service.

MODERATE PRICES

Herman Moronoff,

PROPRIETOR.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK, Limited.

5, Threadneedle Street London, England.

ESTABLISHED 1825

PAID-UP CAPITAL. £2,202,400

RESERVE FUND. £2,202,400

Read the following unsolicited testimony of

TROPICAL

DUNLOP TYRES

Mr. C. C. Gnapp (formerly of Bedford, and now in charge of Messrs. Walker's Cycle Works Department, Ceylon) writing to "Wheeling" says:—

"The cushion tyre was predominant until 1896, but since the virtues of the Dunlop Tropical tyres were proven it is quite something out of the ordinary to see a machine fitted with any other tyre. I must say that Dunlops seem to have gone to a very great deal of trouble to produce a tyre that will so satisfactorily withstand the effects of the damp and heat in the tropics, and the public here appreciate them by seeing that they get them."

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without which none are genuine.

Write for full particulars to—

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FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. P. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120, RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted billiard-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden. Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and luxuriously restored and has been provided with every improvement of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repapered throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric train passes the door every few minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

THERESOPOLIS

GRANDE HOTEL THERESOPOLIS

SITUATED AT THE ALTO DO THERESOPOLIS

CLIMATE VERY HEALTHY

GEORGE SCHNEIDER has the honor of advising his friends and patrons that he has taken charge of the management of the Hotel Theresopolis, where he expects to merit the continuance of the kind patronage heretofore extended to him, and offering all possible comforts to convalescents and summer guests.

The Hotel furnishes transportation to the foot of the *Corcovado* and vice-versa.

References may be obtained at: Messrs. Netto Bastos & Co., No. 12, Rua de S. Bento. Messrs. Monteiro Jr. & Co., 35, Vis. Inhauma. Messrs. Soares & Niemeyer, 6, da Alfandega. Mr. Bernardino da S. Carvalho, No. 1, Rua Presca.

Telegr. Address:—Georges, Theresopolis.

CARSON'S HOTEL

188, Rua do Cattleto,

RIO DE JANEIRO.

This well mounted establishment is situated in the best and most healthy part of the capital, with beautiful garden and grounds, and electric tramways passing the door continually.

Hot and cold baths, splendid rooms and accommodation for families with a well chosen staff of attendants guarantee the comfort of all visitors.

Carlos Ribolzi,

PROPRIETOR.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

Great Britain.

APR. 17.—A Bloemfontein press telegram of yesterday's date says that Lord Roberts had just been advised that the Boers had abandoned Rouxville and the siege of Wepener and were moving toward Ladybrand. The Duke of Norfolk arrived at Capetown to-day.—The transport "Mlilwaakee," with the balance of the Paardeburg prisoners, has arrived at St. Helena.—A telegram from the governor of the Gold Coast says the attitude of the Ashantees continues threatening.—A newspaper at Lahore, Punjab, India, publishes a letter of the Emir of Afghanistan complaining of the attitude of Great Britain.

APR. 18.—It is reported that up to yesterday the British losses at Wepener had been 20 killed and 100 wounded. (Round numbers again! This is only a surmise.)—A British reconnaissance near Wepener yesterday led to surprise attack on the enemy whose losses are said to have been 40 men.—A telegram from Lord Roberts yesterday says the Boers are still investing Wepener, defended by a British garrison under Col. Dalgety, in spite of the approach of relief columns under the command of Generals Buller and Buller.—A telegram from Aliwal North says that Porterville was recaptured by Gen. Buller on Sunday last. Yesterday the *London Gazette* published the official reports of Generals Buller and Warren on the battle of Spionkop, followed by comments by Lord Roberts. The *Morning Post* says it is probable that Gen. Buller will be recalled, while the *Standard* says that Gen. Warren has been ordered home.—A Pretoria telegram says that the Transvaal has offered to advance the 15,314,000 frs. which Portugal has been condemned to pay the British and American creditors of that country on account of the Delagoa Bay railway, which offer Portugal has declined with thanks.—The British gnomon "Marepis" has hunted two companies of Boers at Cape Coast Castle to prevent a rising of the natives. Another telegram says the natives have left for Koonnassie, where the natives are threatening the fort in which the British resident and others have taken refuge.—The King of Sweden and Norway arrived in London last evening.—The total number of persons dying of the plague in India last week was 4,000.

APR. 19.—Latest advices from Wepener state that the British are still successfully resisting the incessant attacks of the Boers.—Official advices announce the occupation of Dewetsdorp yesterday.—Lord Roberts has authorized the free exercise of commercial privileges in those parts of the Free State occupied by British forces.—The governor of the Gold Coast has urged asking for a military force to repress the increasing insubordination of the Ashantees.—The colonial office is advised that disturbances have broken out in the Gannan country, northeast of the Ashantee territory.—By an order of the agricultural board all cattle arriving in England from Argentina must be slaughtered within 36 hours, and from the United States within five days.

APR. 20.—A press telegram says that the Boers had been repulsed at Glen, north of Bloemfontein, but had advanced again with the purpose of capturing the dam in the river.—It is said that Lord Roberts has begun his march, but it is rumored in the telegrams that he prevents the sending of news.—It is said that a hotly-contested battle is going on at Kamek, 20 miles north of Bloemfontein.—Yesterday the Boers butchered Wepener vigorously. Some of the London newspapers estimate the Boer forces about Wepener at 10,000 (which is undoubtedly an exaggeration).—A Boer contingent operating south of Bloemfontein is said to be moving north. A large force of them was seen passing Thabamane yesterday.—Lord Methuen, who is in command of the district about Kimberley, has issued a proclamation calling upon all colonial rebels to surrender their arms and ammunition before May 31.—A Pretoria telegram says that Gen. Schalk Burger has been chosen vice-president of the Transvaal in place of Gen. Joubert, while Gen. Botha has been nominated commander-in-chief of the army.—An Accra telegram says the Ashantee rebels have attacked the Beckwaia tribe loyal to the British, and killed 500 of them. Reports are current of trouble with the French in neighboring districts.—In India the famine is increasing; 5½ millions of men, women and children are now receiving relief.—The Prince of Wales arrived in London this evening from Copenhagen and received an enthusiastic welcome. Among those who met him at the railway station was King Oscar II. of Sweden.

APR. 21.—A formal telegram of the 21st says that Lord Roberts continues at the head of operations. (But, who had said anything to the contrary?)—Gen. Buller's division, moving toward Wepener, has defeated the Boers' miles from Dewetsdorp. Another telegram says that Gen. Buller has bombarded the Boer vanguard at Dewetsdorp, forcing it back two miles. The result of the battle however was indecisive.—Up to Thursday last the Wepener garrison had lost 25 killed and 120 wounded.—At Boshof the Boers had secured excellent positions near the city and had compelled the withdrawal of the British force, which was effected in good order. They had also attacked a convoy of provisions.—At Elandsdorp fighting has been renewed.—Gen. Buller has ordered the withdrawal of Estcourt of all the farmers and residents between Ladysmith and the Drakensberg

range. Great activity is displayed by the Boers in the vicinity of Ladysmith.—Gen. Pretorius has been appointed military governor of the Free State territory occupied by the British forces.—The minister of agriculture has declared in the house of commons that the cabinet reposes the greatest confidence in Lord Roberts and is leaving him the fullest liberty to take what action he thinks best in regard to Generals Buller and Warren. The press statements that the secretary of war had recalled these officers is not correct.—A Pretoria telegram says the Boers had repelled the British at Boshof, the latter having 20 men killed.—From Accra it is denied that disorders have appeared in the Gannan territory.

APR. 22.—The British force at Wepener is composed of 65 officers, 1,600 men and 17 cannon.—Maseru telegrams report that the commanding continues between the Boers and the Wepener garrison and Gen. Buller's column. Gen. Buller is still engaged with the enemy at Wepener, near Dewetsdorp. Gen. Buller is also encountering the Boers at Bushmanskop, south of Wepener.—Reports are current that the Boers are abandoning Koonnassie.—A Capetown rumor has it (and Capetown has a chill when it tells the truth) that Lord Roberts has censured Gen. Kitchener for an error in tactics.—An absurd dispatch from Ladysmith says that a fierce battle had been raging at Elandsdorp all that day, resulting in the Boers abandoning their positions. The British had no losses whatever. (It was a fierce battle, surely!)

United States.

APR. 17.—A New York telegram says that 750 Italian laborers on the Croton reservoirs have struck and are threatening to destroy them. They are armed, and troops have been sent to enforce order.—The authorities have permitted the departure for Beira of a steamer loaded with provisions for the British army.

APR. 18.—A Manila telegram says the Americans had repulsed the Tagalos at Gagagan, the latter having 50 killed.—Yesterday in congress Senator Hoar made a speech in favor of Philippine independence, in which he approved and eulogized the Tagalo chief Aguinaldo.—Up to the end of March the number of Spanish residents of Cuba and the Philippines declaring their intention to retain their Spanish nationality was 66,869.—An Italian striker at the Croton reservoirs, New York, has assassinated a sergeant who was an guard there. The murder was approved by his companions. A regiment of soldiers was at once sent to the place. The energetic attitude of the authorities has had a good effect.

APR. 19.—A Washington telegram to the *London Morning Post* says Baron Pava, the Italian minister, has protested against the threatened deportation of the Italian strikers on the Croton aqueduct works.—Secretary Hay has advised the government that the Chicago ambulance corps which went to the Transvaal to succor the wounded, has taken up arms.—The Croton aqueduct contractors have increased the pay of some of the Italian strikers, but has refused the claims of others. The strike is considered to have ended. The police have arrested 25 leaders of the strike.

APR. 20.—The German ambassador at Washington denies the statements published by some American journals that war material is being imported into southern Brazil for the purpose of forming a new confederation there under the protection of Germany.

APR. 21.—A Washington telegram says a resolution favor of the direct election of senators has been approved. (It will take an amendment to the constitution to make the change.)—Turkey is refusing to pay the indemnity of \$100,000 agreed upon for the destruction of American missionary establishments in Armenia. The United States insists upon the payment.

APR. 22.—Extra six immulations, with losses of life, are reported from the state of Mississippi.—From Manila it is reported that the enemy has cut the cable between that port and Manila.—Five mill cases of bubonic pest have been verified at Manila.

Holland.

APR. 17.—The members of the Transvaal commission just arrived at The Hague refuse to divulge the objects of their mission.

APR. 18.—The Boer commission gave a political reception at The Hague this morning, at which all the members in the city of the Dutch parliament were present.

APR. 19.—The president of the Boer commission at The Hague, replying to the welcome extended to them, stated that the Boer republics had been forced into a war which they did not desire. The Free State and Transvaal were disposed to make great concessions to England, but not to sacrifice their liberty and independence.—The Queen is receiving the Boer mission to-day.

APR. 22.—Mr. Fischer, president of the Boer commission, has left The Hague for Brussels or Paris, and is accompanied by In. Leyds.

Spain.

APR. 17.—The United States minister at Madrid to-day presented apologies for the Chicago incident, in which the Spanish minister had been invited to attend a celebration of the first anniversary of the capture of Manila.

APR. 18.—The minister of finance is at present preparing a project for the conversion of the public debt (which means, we presume, a forcible reduction in the rate of interest.)

APR. 19.—A new cabinet has been organized under the lead of Sr. Silveira.—The str. "Pallam" is reported to have arrived yesterday at the Canary islands from Rosario with two cases of bubonic pest on board.—The sultan of Morocco is asking for a revision of the Madrid convention.

APR. 20.—The foreign diplomatic representatives in Morocco continue to oppose the revision of the Madrid convention.—Strikes have occurred in Bilbao, Valencia and Barcelona. In Santander 8,000 miners have struck.

France.

APR. 17.—At the inauguration festivities given by President and Mme. Loubet at the Elysée yesterday, there were 260 guests present, comprising the diplomatic corps, the cabinet, the foreign commissioners and various other officials.

APR. 18.—A funeral service for Lieut. Col. Villebois-Mareuil was held at the Notre Dame to-day, at which many high military officers and political notabilities were present. The funeralists improved the opportunity to make a manifestation, which was met by a counter-demonstration, and the police had to interfere.

Germany.

APR. 19.—It is announced by various newspapers that Germany will send two war vessels to take part in the international review at Havre.

APR. 22.—The French press considers that the meeting of Emperor William and the Prince of Wales at Altona, on the return of the latter from Copenhagen, is a guaranty of the good feeling between the two nations.

Italy.

APR. 17.—The Italian police at Ancona have discovered an anarchist organization, said to have international relations. Information has been sent abroad in regard to their schemes.

Miscellaneous.

APR. 17.—Considerable agitation has been aroused in Morocco by the French occupation of Tangier in the Sahara desert.—The Cavour operatives, near Bombay, India, have decided to resume work. They had struck because of sanitary restrictions.—The Shah of Persia left Teheran to-day on his projected trip to Europe. He is going to Contraxville to take the waters.

APR. 18.—The foreign ambassadors at Constantinople have again protested against the increase in import duties.—A Vienna journal says the Austrian foreign minister has addressed a note to the Boer commission explaining why the powers can not intervene in the South African war.

APR. 19.—The Danish rigging has voted a credit for renewing the field artillery.

APR. 20.—Fortunately the Portuguese government proposes to justify the permission given for British troops to cross the Lourenço Marques territory. The Lisbon papers state that notes to the treaty of 1891 permit the transit of troops across Portuguese territory for the defence of Rhodesia.

APR. 21.—The *Journal's* special correspondent in London says the Czar and Cairam have gone to Moscow to pray for a son.

APR. 22.—A Constantinople telegram says the action of the United States is causing some disquiet among the ambassadors there, whose collective note against increased import duties has been ignored.

APR. 20.—The judicial investigation into the conduct of the alleged spy Goret, arrested on the 17th inst., shows that he was in no manner a spy.

APR. 21.—The death of Alphonse Milne-Edwards, the celebrated naturalist, is announced.—A Washington dispatch says that France has demanded the most favorable treatment from Haiti, under penalty of prohibitive duties on Haitian coffee. (Another case of jumping on the small nation.)—Morocco is about to receive 12 Krupp guns.—A messenger boy, Francis Smith, has arrived in Paris with a letter to President Kruger signed by 30,000 Philadelphia students. He will embark at Marseilles for South Africa.

From The Morning Leader, 14th March.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

Some days ago I received two letters, one from New Brighton and the other from Uxbridge, both asking for a full explanation of the expression "Chiltern Hundreds." One correspondent submits these questions:

(1) What is it?
(2) Who are entitled to apply for it?
(3) Can it be held by more than one person at a time?

The other correspondent is content with saying, "Tell us all about it."

Now if you ask the man in the street he will probably say "Chiltern Hundreds? Why, it's what a member of Parliament goes in for when he wants to resign his seat—and that is in a rough and ready manner correct, but it is not very illuminating. Why does he not simply resign as he would from a club or a political association? You answer because he cannot, and that is true, but it only puts the inquiry back one stage, for the inevitable question, "Why cannot he?" is sure to be asked.

The reason is because on 2 March, 1623, the House of Commons carried a resolution to the effect "that a man after he is duly

chosen cannot relinquish his seat," and that resolution, agreed to at a time when men had to be compelled to serve in parliament, is still in force. But according to the law of the constitution a man who accepts an office of profit under the crown by that very act vacates his seat. He can stand again and be re-elected, but if he does not someone else is chosen—and in any case directly he accepts the office of profit he ceases to be a member.

And now about the Chiltern Hundreds. The office to which men are appointed is that of "Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds." The word "Hundreds" is an old Anglo-Saxon description of a subdivision of a shire, and in this case means much the same as a major or lordship. There are 1,472 manors, or lordships, belonging to the crown mentioned in Domesday Book, and there are still 22 in England and 60 in Wales. When a man is appointed steward of the Chiltern Hundreds he is really made for the time a steward of crown property. The steward of these "hundreds" (Stoke, Burnham, and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire) was originally appointed to protect the inhabitants from humilis. Some writers say "Balanham" instead of "Burnham."

But what to-day are his duties and what is his salary? I fancy the curious reader may ask. Nobody knows! In 1893 the House of Commons issued a learned Bluebook on the question, and from its pages I take the following bewildering facts. In the eyes of the law the stewardship is an office, but it has no official duties, functions, or characteristics of any sort whatever. It is a post of profit, with no vestige of emolument attaching to it. It is granted by the sovereign, but her Majesty has absolutely no voice in making the appointment. The steward is formally nominated as the crown's agent over an estate where the crown has no rights; he has to account for money which he cannot receive, and to hold courts which no subject ever attends. In return he enjoys wages, fees, and allowances which are non-existent, and privileges and pre-eminences are conferred upon him which are purely imaginary.

The reader may well ask how in the world such a post can be described as a post of profit. I can only refer him to the House of Commons, which, like Habbakuk, is capable of anything. The learned Hatsell contends that it would be difficult to show that this stewardship is an office of profit under the crown—and seeing that it is not an office, is not of profit, and is not under the crown, there is something to be said for the Hatsellian view. The custom of granting it for its present purpose dates only from 1750, but as it has been acquiesced in ever since, any attack on it would probably fail.

Until quite recent years the form of words used in making the appointment contained a statement that the monarch made it because of "his (or her) especial trust and confidence in the care and fidelity of the person appointed. But as the stewardship has been used as a convenient method of getting rid of some of the most notorious black sheep of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone had these words struck out of the form of words. In this connection I may say that the house has the power to expel a member with ignominy—but that has nothing to do with this particular subject.

And now as to whether two men can at the same time hold the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. This is impossible. Every new warrant expressly revokes the grant to the last holder, and the new steward retains it in his turn until another is appointed. There is something appalling in finding so great an authority as Sir Erskine May wrong on such a point, but he is. He says that the appointment is resigned as soon as its purpose is effected, that is, as soon as a "new writ is issued for the seat vacated. But this is not so, and the steward holds his office of profit—which means that he goes on doing nothing and receiving nothing—until his successor is appointed.

The present register of stewards dates back only to December, 1850 (possibly the previous registers were destroyed when the old House was burnt, but I don't know), and in the register there are four instances of the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds being granted twice on the same day, but the stewards did not hold it at the same time, for the second appointment revoked the first. As to the question, "Who are entitled to apply for it?" while the appointment is now only made to men anxious to vacate a seat in the House of Commons, I should think anyone who likes can ask for it. First, is, of course, with the usual interesting exceptions—minors, aliens, lunatics, women, peers, clergies, and clergies of the church of England. I have many friends who would welcome its duties—but the emoluments are not good either.

I trust I have made the matter fairly clear, but really a long essay could be written on the subject without exhausting it. Let me add that there are three other stewardships answering the same purpose—the Stewardship of East Hendred, of Northstead, and of Hempholme. Nor should it be supposed that the only way of getting out of the house is by the acceptance of one of these stewardships or by expulsion. If you succeed to a peerage you must go with nifty. There have been gentlemen who have become peers and have attempted to remain among the Commons, but the attempt has failed. And there is another cause which will vacate a seat in the Commons—but I will refer to that to-morrow or on some other occasion.

S. L. H. (in "Sub Rosa" column.)

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

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RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 24th, 1900.

A LETTER has been laid upon our table from the director of the agricultural department in one of the most prominent institutions of learning in the United States, in which he says:

I would like to have your impression as to the desirability of entering into farm life in Brazil. We shall soon have all of our land occupied in the States and our young men will be seeking homes in other countries. Of course we have our new island possessions, but I think it would be more congenial to an American in Brazil than in the Philippines.

There is an apparent element of thanklessness in a candid reply to such an inquiry which we would gladly avoid, but as we have been requested to express our opinion on the subject we must speak frankly or not at all. Although there are countless openings here for labor and capital in the development of agriculture, we can not say that they would be suitable or congenial for young Americans. In the first place, language, race and institutions are all radically different and would at first be obstacles, but to these, of course, an energetic, intelligent young man could adapt himself if he tried. But farm life as he understands it, does not exist in Brazil, nor will he find in this country the inducements for agricultural enterprise which exist in the United States. Climate and custom will stand in the way of personal manual labor, consequently he must bring capital to enable him to play the rôle of a gentleman planter, directing his laborers but not joining in their toil. In the United States, if he has no capital, he can use his hands as well as his head to make it, and his neighbors and laborers will think none the less of him. Here he can not expect to do that. Then, too, the cultivation of tropical products involves a new experience, for which he will have no training, unless he should happen to be a native of one of the extreme southern states. He will have plantation life before him, not farm life. He will have a new type of labor to direct, new conditions of weather to study, new markets with which to familiarize himself. All this he can readily do, providing he has capital to use, but without it they will seriously embarrass his progress. But the really serious obstacles, in our opinion, are artificial rather than natural—unsettled and frequently disturbed political conditions, latent jealousies springing from inherited antagonisms of race and religion, crude and injurious ideas of taxation by which the development of general agricultural industries, or small farming, has been rendered quite impossible, a vicious depreciated currency which unsettles values, hampers trade and nourishes speculation, and, lastly, deficient protection from the courts. Political life in Brazil, we are sorry to say, has become extremely mercenary and reactionary, and there is little to hope for in trade or industry until this is corrected. There is no lack of opportunity for enterprise, but the man who devotes himself to the development

of an industry is not appreciated except as a source of revenue through the imposition of taxes. If he produces something new the tax-collector's drag net is sure to catch it, and then away goes his profit. And one of the worst features of the system is the imposition of interstate import and export taxes, which confine the producer to purely local and restricted markets. An example of this may be seen every day at our ferry station, where chickens, eggs, vegetables, plants, fruit, etc., are compelled to pay an export duty to the state of Rio de Janeiro before they can reach a market in this city. The result has been that many vegetable gardens on the other side of the bay have been abandoned, because they are no longer profitable. A year or two ago some Minas Geraes planters began producing potatoes and found a ready market for them here, but an export duty was immediately imposed upon them, and the industry was checked. Conditions like these will always operate against the settlement of this country by energetic planters until wiser and more liberal counsels prevail. In southern Brazil the climate is not unsuitable to Americans and north Europeans, and there are industries available which would amply repay them for their capital and labor, but as yet we can not advise them to come.

It would be the unexpected happening should the United States be the means of precipitating that long anticipated struggle in Europe over the remains of Turkey. It has been the aim of European diplomacy to preserve the Turk in Europe, simply because they can not agree how to divide up his lands. But Uncle Sam has no interest in this. He wants the indemnity agreed upon for the destruction of some missionary colleges in Armenia, and should he attempt to force collection there is no telling where the trouble may end. Russia is sure to interfere, and then John Bull will have to take a hand in. Perhaps this will be the surest way to settle up a considerable number of old scores.

"THE way to resume, is to resume," once said a prominent American journalist in discussing the resumption of specie payments. And the lesson may be applied to a great many other matters of public interest. To paraphrase the saying, we may say the way to trade is to trade, the way to export is to export. The state of Paraná is about to pay a subsidy of \$80,000 to a firm in this city for the maintaining a permanent exhibition of the products of that state as a means to stimulate their consumption. It would greatly benefit Paraná were the consumption of her products increased, but is the government really in earnest about it? If so, why are their vexatious and restrictive export taxes maintained? If the state wants to export, would it not be wiser to first remove restrictions and let trade flow in and out freely? There'll be no trouble at all in the barriers to commerce are removed.

ON THE 19th instant President Campos Silles signed the decree appointing Dr. Joaquim Aurelio Nabuco de Araújo as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary on a special mission to the court of St. James. It has also been announced that Dr. Joaquim Nabuco will succeed the late Comillor Sanza Correa as the permanent representative of this country at the British court. The choice is one which reflects credit both upon the President and upon the country. The public life of the new minister was begun in the diplomatic service, for which he possesses many high qualifications. Subsequently he entered upon a parliamentary career where he won a brilliant success in his advocacy of the abolition of slavery. The overthrow of the monarchy brought his public career to an end, for he was unable to accept the crude theories of the founders of the republic, or to join them in a reckless series of political experiments which would inevitably bring discredit and ruin upon the country. After a retirement of ten years, he has now been induced to again enter public life, and we cordially wish him every success. The country has need of the services of all its best men, both monarchists and republicans, and we should be glad to see them working together in harmony for those interests which alone can make Brazil prosperous and happy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JOHN BULL TO BROTHER JONATHAN.

London, 19.

Na seção especial em que trata da guerra subatânica, o *Diário Mail* faz hoje um telegrama de Pretória, dizendo que o governo do Transvaal oferece armas aos membros da ambulância da Cruz Vermelha Americana, chegados recentemente àquela capital.

Accrescenta o despacho do jornal londrino que o conselheiro norte-americano em Pretória, Sr. E. A. van Ameringen, deu conhecimento desse facto ao governo de Washington. — *Correio Paulista*, 20th April.

Dear Brother Jonathan,

Since this little trouble cropped up in Africa I have submitted to a good deal, I can assure

you. The Froggy press has called me all the choicest things in and out of the French vocabulary, it has caricatured me à la française, Willie has alternately shown his mailed fist and winked his left eye at me, the Dutchmen have screamed, the Bear has growled, and believe me, dear Jonathan, I have been utterly unmoved by it all. But at last I have been touched on the raw. Read the enclosed and for any sake tell me what it means! It is not so much the first paragraph that upsets me, although that is bad enough, but to think that your Consul Hay is only *Hay* when the sun shines on me and when the clouds arise he becomes Sir E. A. van Ameringen—a blooming Dutchman, that is what sticks in my gizzard and upsets me badly. Please write at once and tell me it is all a mistake or that it is all due to that horrid cockney fashion of dropping the *h's* and should read Sir E. Hay of America and you will greatly relieve the distressed feelings of

Your brother,

JOHN BULL.

TRANSVAAL WAR.

We have accompanied closely all the telegraphic sections of the various journals of this city relating to the Anglo-Boer war, and we have come to the conclusion that the telegraphic editor of the *Journal de Brazil* deserves the greatest credit for his endeavor to make his paper the *Journal de maior mentiragem* in America do Sul.

The following is a specimen of his own very special service, and, with the exception of the last cable "Gatacre's opinion," was all published on the one day, 13th inst.:

"Pretoria, 11th.—Telegraphic communications received to-day in this capital, say that the combat between Boers and English continues desperately in *Wepener*, the same still being favorable to the federal troops. About 1,500 English troops, adds the news, are surrounded by the Boers."

"London, 12th.—The *Times* is informed that the city of *Wepener* (Orange Free State) is actually beleaguered by 500 of the best English troops, who have already successfully repelled the Boers in various attacks."

"London, 12th.—The *Times* says that the English besieged in *Wepener* and commanded by Gen. *Brabant*, number 500, and they will infallibly be made prisoners by the Boers."

"London, 12th.—From Aliwal North, city in the Cape, it was telegraphed on the 11th, that the Boers, in the combat already announced on Monday, in *Wepener*, suffered considerable losses, but the exact number of the enemy killed and wounded in the attack is not yet known."

"London, 12th.—A telegram from Aliwal North, dated to-day and received to-night, announces that the British colonial division maintains itself in *Wepener*, notwithstanding the violent attack of the enemy."

"London, 12th.—From the Cape a telegram states that a heavy cannonade continues between the English force in *Wepener*, and the Boers attacking that town."

"Generals Kitchener and Brabant reviewed the troops under their orders, which leads to the supposition that shortly these two generals will commence offensive military operations."

"Capetown, 12th.—Yesterday the combat between Gen. *Brabant* and the Boer Gen. *Devel* in *Wepener*, continued. It is stated that the English general had asked for an armistice to bury the killed. The hospitals are replete with wounded."

"*Laurens Marquet*, 12th.—Communication is received that a battle is going on between the forces under the Boer Gen. *Devel* and those of Gen. *Gatacre*, at *Elandsburg*. Details are not yet known, except that the Boers were masters of the best positions and that the combat had lasted 12 hours; the numbers of the belligerents are equal. Further news is awaited with interest, as to the result the greatest importance is attached."

"Capetown, 12th.—Gen. *Butler*, who was attempting to join the forces of Gen. *Roberts*, advancing on the *Orange Free State* by forced marches, in view of the precarious situation of the British commander-in-chief in *Bloemfontein*, with the idea of reinforcing him, had to retire to the Cape, as in *Elandsburg* he met with a strong resistance from the Boers who were there to impede his crossing *Sunday river*. In order to recuperate the time lost in marching to *Elandsburg*, Gen. *Butler* is endeavoring to find a passage at another point in order to reach *Bloemfontein* as quickly as possible."

OPINION OF GATACRE.

"*Bloemfontein*, 14th.—General Gatacre, being interviewed with regard to his opinion of General Roberts, showed an article written by himself, Gatacre, and which was published in the *London Gazette*. In this article Gen. Gatacre thinks him (Roberts) incompetent, as he anticipated the disaster of *Stonberg*."

Jograply, in fact heverthink's a bit off, looks like rine, mist, he I owp not.

NOTUCA.

Rio, 17th April, 1900.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—Cases of yellow fever have appeared at Itapetininga, in southern São Paulo.

—A state of complete anarchy is said to reign at Arefas, in the state of Parahyba.

—The São Paulo state government has resolved to continue its war on rats, and has opened a credit of 2,000\$ to be expended on rewards, which are now fixed at 200 réis each.

—It is stated that Dr. Raymundo Sumpio has been twice attacked by Gov. Ramalho in the streets of Manaus.

—The state government of Goyaz is seeking to sell unoccupied lands, and is advertising them for sale in the various municipalities.

—A Pará telegram of the 22nd announces the arrival there of the dispatch boat *Tocantins* with the adventurer Gálvez on board, gravely ill.

—At Uruguaiana, state of Rio Grande do Sul, the *Journal* has suspended publication on account of the murder of João Mello, editor of the *Povo*.

—On the 19th inst. the governor of São Paulo applied to the state legislature for authorization to construct water-works at Sorocaba.

—One of the most important coffee plantations in the *comarca* of Jaboticabal, S. Paulo, was sold at auction a few days since for the sum of 260,500\$.

—A Pará telegram announces the death from malarial fever in the Rio Acre district of Lient. Pinna Junior, who formed part of the Rio Acre expedition.

—A telegram of the 19th inst. states that Senator Lauro Solré in consequence of the dissolution of his party in Pará intends removing to Rio de Janeiro.

—A fire at Laranjeiras, Sergipe, on the 17th inst., destroyed the *Segundo Barão trapiche* with large deposits of cotton and sugar. The losses are estimated to exceed 100,000\$.

—The proprietor of the *Patria*, a Manaus newspaper, has sued the Amazonas state government for losses and damages to an aggregate of 201,000\$ for the wrecking of his printing-office. It is needless to say that he will not get it.

—The governor of Paraná has vetoed a legislative act extinguishing the lotteries of that state. On the contrary he has renewed the contracts for these lotteries, suppressed *sléicho* gambling, and reduced the number of lotteries to one a week.

—There was a destructive fire in Curitiba, Paraná, on the night of the 18th inst., which destroyed the *Confederação Queiroz*, the *Casa Chinez*, the *Pharmacia Lisiba*, and the *Café High-Life*. The losses are said to aggregate 100,000\$. Of the buildings destroyed, only the café was insured.

—On the 20th there were 12 cases of yellow fever in the Sorocaba hospital, 4 new cases having been received during the day. At Casa Branca there were 8 cases, of which 4 were new cases, and one death, and at Tietê 22 cases of which 5 were new. Fever cases have also appeared at Botuvera.

—A Curitiba telegram of the 20th states that Padre Francisco Costa Pinto was treacherously shot at Lapa the evening before. He was a republican and was greatly esteemed in the place. On the following day a second telegram announced that the wound had resulted fatally. The assassin is not known.

—Is Paraná trying to imitate Amazonas? The project of Senator Vicente Machulho has been sanctioned, which authorizes the governor to grant a subsidy of 80,000\$ a year to a Rio commercial house for creating a permanent exhibition of Paraná products. How much will Paraná gain from such a scheme?

—A Pará telegram of the 17th says that the Manaus press has attacked the governor of Amazonas, classifying as scandalous his acts ordering the construction of quays in the vicinity of Messrs. Witt & Co.'s establishment for the sum of 1,000,000\$ when the estimates presented had been 600,000\$, and of taking over the electric tramway line for 19,000,000\$. But how is the governor to make his 30,000,000\$ if he does not make contracts of this character? As long as there is no punishment for such swindles, unprincipled men are bound to make use of every device to fill their pockets.

—Amazonas politics seem to have entered a new phase. The *Amazonas*, a journal that supports Ramalho, is said to have asserted that neither the present nor the future governor wishes the support of the Jacobins. It is also stated that recently, when at dinner a toast was proposed to the partido republicano federal, Ramalho refused to drink, broke his glass and declared that he did not belong to any political party. Ramalho's enemies, who were formerly his friends, assert that he has made a fortune of 25,000,000\$ and squandered 10,000,000\$ of public money since he has held the office of governor.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—Manoel Francisco Prudente, collector of the Compagnia Carris Urbanos, has been indicted for the embezzlement of 68,000\$ belonging to the company.

—The traffic receipts of the Bragança railway amounted last year to 849,243\$792, against 625,337\$373 in 1898, and the operating expenses to 1,085,271\$490 in 1899 against 889,402\$456 in the previous year.

—On the 20th inst. the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro voted a motion for asking the governor for information in regard to the Leopoldina Railway Co.'s new schedule of freight and passenger rates.

—The *Journal* of the 18th says that the governor of the state of Rio de Janeiro, having received various reclamations against the new tariffs of the Leopoldina railway, has sent them to the competent department for investigation.

—The February receipts of the Natal and Nova Cruz railway amounted to 16,042,645 in currency.

—The minister of industry has advised the London delegation that the Alagoas Railway Co. can not include fire insurance on edifices in its working expenses.

—The revenue of the Central railway week before last, as remitted to the Treasury, was 555,402,856—or about half what it ought to be. This sum probably includes sums received for account of connecting lines.

—A London telegram to the *Journal do Commercio* of the 21st says the president of the Rio Clara company desires that a general meeting will probably be called in a few days for the approval of the contract and referendum for the purchase of the railway.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 7th were 173,523 in currency, against 245,488 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 71,925. The exchange was much higher, however, (8 5/32 against 6 13/16 d.), the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts being £ 5,897 this year against £ 6,067 last, showing a decrease of £ 1,070. The aggregate receipts since last January have been £ 130,591 this year, against £ 118,451 last year, showing an increase of £ 21,140.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending April 14th were greatly reduced by the disturbances along their lines, occasioned by alleged opposition to the new passenger and freight rates. The returns were 170,288 in currency, against 239,335 in the corresponding week of last year, showing a decrease of 69,047. The exchange rate was 8 9/32 d. this year, against 6 29/32 d. last, the sterling equivalents of the currency receipts as given above being £ 5,876 for the first and £ 6,887 for the second, showing a decrease of £ 1,011. The aggregate receipts since last January have been £ 145,157 this year, against £ 123,358 last year, showing an increase of £ 20,129.

—The approximate weekly traffic returns of the Recife and São Francisco railway (77 1/2 miles), compared with the corresponding week of last year, are as follows:

For week ending March 19th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic, kilos....	3,388,131	3,909,103	520,972
Passengers car,	12,473	8,538	3,935
Freight car,	12,473	8,538	3,935
Total receipts,	50,768,700	44,514,880	16,253,820
do since Jan. 1,	541,995,800	441,333,800	100,662,000

For week ending March 20th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic,	4,025,097	3,739,005	286,092
Passengers car,	10,110	8,582	1,528
Freight car,	10,110	8,582	1,528
Total receipts,	57,886,460	43,405,500	14,480,960
do since Jan. 1,	602,252,500	454,328,000	147,924,500

For week ending March 17th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic,	3,653,310	3,705,230	51,920
Passengers car,	10,577	8,515	2,062
Freight car,	10,577	8,515	2,062
Total receipts,	52,058,570	40,815,250	11,243,320
do since Jan. 1,	602,252,500	454,328,000	147,924,500

For week ending March 24th:	1900	1899	increase
Freight traffic,	3,377,214	3,000,931	376,283
Passengers car,	9,866	8,521	1,345
Freight car,	9,866	8,521	1,345
Total receipts,	49,684,460	36,405,500	13,278,960
do since Jan. 1,	708,953,100	502,114,000	206,839,100

SHIPPING NOTES

—The government has conceded an exequatur to Mr. Edwin N. Gmsalman, United States consul at Pernambuco.

—Two Pintsch illuminated buoys are to be anchored between the Cais Pharo and Graça point to mark the location of the state telegraph cable.

—According to a telegram from Caravelhas, dated 23rd inst., the British ship C. R. C. from Jersey, bound for Santos with codfish, was wrecked on the Paredes rocks off that port on the 19th inst.

—The United States training ship "Hartford" left Montevideo on the 13th or 14th for New York direct. It is most unfortunate that the evil reputation of this port and our quarantine idiosyncrasies should prevent the calls of such ships.

—The government has conceded packet privileges to the A. C. Freitas Navigation Co., of Hamburg, of which Messrs. Theodoro Ville & Co. of this city are agents. The advertisement of this important company appears in another column.

—The Portuguese cruiser "D. Carlos II" is expected to arrive here to lay to-morrow. Elaborate preparations are making for the reception of the special representative of the Portuguese government, General Cunha, who is coming out on this cruiser.

—All the European home-bound steamers are now leaving full, and it is only by rare good fortune that a traveller can find a berth. The expedition visitors, as well as the usual tide of home-going passengers at this time of the year, are giving the steamship companies all the custom they can accommodate.

—The Laurot & Holt liner "Coleridge" left Rio on the 17th inst. for Bahia, Pernambuco and New York, with the following passengers: Dr. J. C. Ribeiro, Rev. I. M. Seuna, Dr. Alfredo Carvalho, Major A. N. Villory, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Gillespie, Mrs. Lilly C. Graves, Messrs. J. J. Teixeira, J. A. Alphenles, H. Bell Morton, Chas. M. Hatt, Oscar Ferraz, Richard H. Donner, A. Brodermann and 46 third-class.

LOCAL NOTES

—The Chilean minister will pass the winter at a Santa Theresa hotel.

—We see by the *Journal do Commercio* that its chief has arrived at Lisbon.

—The President visited the forts of Imbuhy, Lage and S. João on the 23rd inst.

—The Portuguese minister, Sr. Launstein, was reported to have been slightly ill last week.

—Our city fathers propose to change the name of the Praça da Gloria to that of Alvaro Cabral.

—The Portuguese consul-general, Sr. Barbosa Centeno, left for Lisbon on the 19th inst. per Royal Mail steamer "Clyde."

—It is said that the republicans party, adherents of ex-President Prudente de Moraes, will have a majority in the senate.

—The Portuguese legation in this capital has subscribed 4,000\$ toward the commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Brazil.

—Complaints are becoming general that the new water meters will not work, leaving the unfortunate householder without water. Is it another job?

—The minister of industry has very properly prohibited the allowance of wages to employees. It would be good policy to enforce this rule in the war department.

—The President came down from Petropolis on the 17th and this wife on the following day. They will reside at Sylvestre, on the Aqueduct Road, for a short time.

—Although the chamber of deputies contains 212 members, the president of that body, it is said, has ordered 200 more chairs. Perhaps he intends to give contestants seats on the floor.

—The new Russian minister, M. Alexis de Speyer, was formally presented to the President on the 19th for the purpose of presenting his credentials. The customary honors were accorded.

—The preparatory sessions of congress began on the 18th inst., and commissions have already been organized in regard upon the diplomas of deputies. But who has investigated the investigators?

—Decree No. 3,640, of the 14th inst., reorganizes the police service in the Federal District. Unfortunately under the new regulations the government can continue to use the police for political purposes.

—Among the departures for New York on the 17th inst. were Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gillespie, who are homeward bound on a well-earned vacation. Our best wishes go with them for a pleasant voyage and an enjoyable visit home.

—Among the arrivals here on the Royal Mail packet "Danubio" on Thursday last, we note the name of Mr. G. C. Ruml, of the important American coffee firm of Hart & Ruml, of New York and Chicago, and Hart, Ruml & Co. of this city, Santos and Victoria.

—The São Paulo and Minas Gerais delegations have resolved formally to support President Campos Salles. The Minas delegation undertakes to do it unconditionally, which means that it suspends the exercise of its own intelligence and judgment.

—It is stated that the lawyer of Col. Pinto Paes intends asking the Federal judge of this district to subject as witnesses in the conspiracy case the minister of justice, the chief of staff of the army, the chief of police, and the commanding officers of the police brigade.

—Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other. The parties which resolved to support Campos Salles must support each other. In the absence of any parliamentary opposition, the will of the government is law and its errors and abuses will go uncorrected.

—It is said that during the present congressional session Dr. Barbosa Lima will make a speech on the murder of Dr. José Maria at Pernambuco in 1895. This speech, it is reported, will contain damaging disclosures affecting the reputation of several prominent public men.

—It is asserted that the new "centrounigam" party will have a majority in the next chamber. This is the party organized last year in support of President Campos Salles against the party which elected him to office. It is a personal organization and represents no particular principle or measure.

—Major Ximenes Vilbroy who goes to the United States for the purpose of investigating the subject of the manufacture of smokeless powder, is the man who was accused of having attempted to induce Gen. (then Colonel) Prudente de Moraes from taking office.

—The 5th of May next is to be made a public holiday on account of the festivities prepared in honor of Cuba's discovery of Brazil four centuries ago. As the 3rd is also a holiday, the 4th promises to be a lost day. We are surely getting holidays enough this year, but unhappily rents and taxes go on just the same.

—Mass was said yesterday at the Candelaria church for Lieutenant Pinna Junior, who died some days ago on the Amazon. This gallant young officer, whose premature death is deeply deplored, took part in the revolution against Marshal Floriano Peixoto and greatly distinguished himself in the attack on Armação and in several other engagements.

—"I am informed," says Smith, "that the brazi" in to-day's issue will assume, as in previous issues, an attitude of unconditional support. This, for an organ which is unable to support itself, unconditionally or otherwise, and which to those who attempt to read it conveys the impression of being insupportable, is considered eminently patriotic."

—The director of the *Journal do Commercio* telegraphs from London on the 21st that Mr. Havilland A. De Lisle, manager of the London and River Plate Bank on this city, is considered to be gravely ill with *tuberculosis pulmonalis*. The staff of the bank, who are greatly attached to Mr. De Lisle, are fearing that any hour may bring the sad news of his death.

—The federal judge of this district, having received complaints of bad treatment of prisoners accused of conspiracy at the casa de detenção, has issued orders for putting an end to this abuse. He has also issued orders for removing one of those prisoners, Dr. Antonio Augusto Vieira, whose health is very bad, to the police brigade, where the accommodations are better than at the casa de detenção.

—The marriage of Mr. R. S. Quayle and Miss Catherine Davis on the 20th inst. was the occasion of hearty and sincere congratulations from the many friends of both bride and groom here in Rio de Janeiro, among whom we desire to be included. Mr. Quayle's long residence in Rio has made him a host of friends and they wish him and his bride every happiness for the years to come. The wedding was a very quiet one.

—"I sympathize with poor Martinho," says Smith. "To be exposed to langrims attacks is certainly not pleasant. To have to pay for wearing apparel which one has not ordered and has not received, is extremely sad. To witness the failure of one's financial schemes is exceedingly annoying. But what excites my sympathy in the highest degree is the unfortunate man's connection with the brazi" organ and the special statistics army."

—The *Journal* of the 19th says the prefect will soon apply to the municipal council for permission to re-establish the 24 commissioners of hygiene who recently went out of office. The pay, we believe, was 600\$ each per month, or 4,800\$ in all, which means an annual expenditure of 12,960\$. For an embarrassed financial situation, this is a serious expense. Perhaps the commissioners would gladly serve without pay, under the circumstances!

—About two months ago the local press announced the death of Aranguary, Minas, Dr. Antonio Maria de Alimquerque (O'Connell) of Jersey. He had been ill for some time and was in a state of extreme poverty. The government now announces his dismissal from his post as an army surgeon, because he had failed to go to Martin Grosse to fill an appointment, and calls upon him to pay into the treasury the sum of 315\$ advanced to him.

—On Tuesday the municipal council voted a resolution to inquire why the prefect had dismissed Citizen Estanislau Sacramento for cause from the office of inspector of instruction. Had the prefect dismissed the said citizen inspector when he fled from the city to escape arrest for complicity in a conspiracy against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, which resulted in the murder of Marshal Bittencourt, perhaps no voice would have been raised in protest.

—On the 17th the prefect informed Barão de Pedro Affonso that in view of the precarious state of municipal finances he had decided not to spend any more money on the institutes for making Yersin serum, which he hoped would be taken over by the national government. On the following day a "suspected" case was discovered in the Praça da Harmonia, several people were isolated, and several bacteriologists were set at work. And then the prefect announced the continuation of the special sanitary inspectors, and will, perhaps, go on with the institute.

—The newspapers of the 16th announced that a family arriving here from Oporto on the 14th and living in Praça da Harmonia with other persons, nine in all, had been removed and isolated because of cases of *tuberculosis pulmonalis*, which the sanitary authorities resolved to consider suspicious. One case had been fatal. The suspected cases were removed to a small island in Jurujuba Bay, where the patients will be made as uncomfortable as possible, while the doctors are trying to make us believe that they are trying to keep the plague away. In the meantime Dr. Nuno de Andrade tells us not to be alarmed, as the suspected disease is of *typhoid fever* (bubonic) and not of plague. Then why send the patients to an uninhabited island?

—Some days ago, says the *Gazeta de Notícias*, Governor-elect Rodrigues Alves called on President Campos Salles for the purpose of ascertaining the attitude to be assumed by the S. Paulo delegation in congress. Why he didn't address his inquiry to the S. Paulo delegation itself the *Gazeta* fails to explain. The President, however, seems to have had no difficulty in satisfying the governor-elect's curiosity, for afterwards, when the latter communicated to the delegation the result of his mission, it was discovered that the attitude of the S. Paulo delegation towards the President is that of unconditional support. Other delegations whose attitude is doubtful will please take notice. At Sylvestre there is a man who in regard to the attitude he assumed in congress towards the President is not troubled with the slightest doubt.

—The general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, Mr. Myron G. Clark, requests us to state, in view of certain stories circulating amongst English and American residents, that the party who stole a gold watch from an English gentleman here was never a member, nor even an attendant of that association. And so far as known he has never been seen at the association rooms. Moreover, the party who purchased the stolen property also never had any connection with the association whatever. It is hoped that those who have heard these cruel and unfounded stories, or who have helped to spread them, will correct these official statements as final.

—For pertinacity in extracting money from the pockets of tax-payers Minister Martinho considers himself a success. But there are others who think that they know a trick worth two of the minister's. So, while the minister has to content himself with trying to squeeze blood out of a turnip, the others are engaged in carrying into execution their designs on Martinho's well-filled purse. Some days ago, says the *Journal do Brazil*, one of the others went to Rannir's and bought in the minister's name a quantity of wearing apparel, including six hats, which was certainly moderate, for Martinho's head, you know, would fill a dozen. The bill presented to the minister amounted, with the proper consumption tax and receipt stamps, to 843\$. In addition to this the minister's house, says the *Journal do Commercio*, has been visited three times by burglars, who doubtless think that, although they can't make him patriotic, they can carry off his portable property. The minister is getting tired of this and has written a plaintive letter on the subject to the chief of police.

—By claimants to seats in congress there have been presented up to the present 267 election certificates. These certificates have been examined by a committee of five appointed by the provisional president of the chamber. This committee, whose report has been adopted, considers legitimate the certificates of 192 claimants, who by the *Journal do Brazil* are thus classified:—republicans (prudentistas) 91; concentrationists (jacobins) 90; neutral 3. This result is considered a prudentista victory, and all the castillistas, except Cassiano, who was on the committee, voted against the report. Out of 192 claimants whose certificates are thus considered legitimate five committees of five members each have been chosen by lot for reporting on the elections. The composition of these committees, according to the *Journal do Brazil*, is as follows:—1st committee, 3 prudentistas, 1 jacobin and 1 neutral; 2nd committee, 3 jacobins, 1 prudentista and 1 neutral; 3rd committee, 4 prudentistas and 1 jacobin; 4th committee, 3 prudentistas and 2 jacobins; 5th committee, 3 prudentistas and 2 jacobins.

—"I am very glad to say," said Smalwyet as he dropped into our chair and left us to sit hopelessly on the end of the table, "I am very glad to say that I have found a ray of hope for the salvation of this country. Minister Martinho may go on burning our clothes, Dr. Nuno de Andrade may continue to close up our ports against neighboring nightmarers, and Governor Ruellio may continue to accumulate official savings toward his ambitious fortune of thirty thousand contos, but it won't finish us. As long as our wives and mothers, with a few exceptions, are on the side of right, and justice, and morality, there's a fair working chance for us." Here Smalwyet took a brief intermission to light a fresh cigar and get his wind. "You see," he continued, "the starting point of our civilization is the home circle, where the mother presides. As long as her influence is felt, we can't go astray altogether. We may rob a neighbor's neighbor's neighbor in our thoughtless youth, but the mother's slipper will correct all such outbursts as that. And when we grow up we may rob the company which employs us in order to show off at the jockey club, but the wife's shame and remorse will make us wish we hadn't. So I say, as long as the wife and mother are on the side of right and morality, there's hope for us, no matter how bad we may be. And when the wife drops unexpectedly into a prominent official's private office and catches him with another man's wife in what some generous and sympathetic people might call a compromising position, and then there goes for them both regardless of the lady's good clothes and her husband's exalted position—when the wife does all that, I say, there is still hope for the country's salvation. I don't say I'd invest my last dollar on it, but I do say there's hope. And that's just what has happened not a thousand miles from our sedate old postoffice, and I'm not talking about King Milan of Servia either. When a man accepts an important public office, he undertakes to represent the people, and he ought to consider himself a shining example. He ought to observe all the *convenances*. But if he doesn't, and his colleagues can't keep him up to the scratch, then I want to see his wife belabor him with her umbrella. And when she's worn it out in that eminently civilizing and progressive manner, I'm going to present her with another. It may cost something to 'republicanize the republic', but I'm bound to see it through."

BIRTH.

On the 19th inst., at 29, Rua Henrique de Sá, the wife of James Kidd, of a son.

MARRIED.

QUAYLE—DAVIE.—On the 20th inst., at Christ Church, Rio de Janeiro, by the Rev. Irvine Crawshaw, M. A., and previously at the British Consulate, RICHARD SMITH QUAYLE to CATHERINE (Kate), youngest daughter of the late John Davie and Janet Davie, of Dunbartonshire, N. B. No cards.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The first match of the season took place on Saturday and Sunday last on the Icarahy grounds, which are now in prime condition, between eleven selected by Messrs. G. H. Lomas and C. A. Conolly, which resulted in a draw. The scores were as follows:

G. H. LOMAS' XI.

E. V. Morrissey, b. Roberts.	14
Ernest Morrissey, b. Conolly.	2
F. Morrissey, c. Moraes, b. R. Morrissey.	69
A. L. Stutfield, c. Tootal, b. Moraes.	1
G. H. Lomas, b. Roberts.	0
M. Morrissey, b. Roberts.	12
A. E. Ridgway, c. and b. Moraes.	2
A. M. Hadden, b. Roberts.	2
H. C. Hampson, b. Conolly.	3
J. Moraes Jr., b. W. R. Conolly.	3
E. H. Statham, not out.	0
Extras.	10
Total.	118

2nd innings.

E. V. Morrissey, b. Roberts.	9
Ernest Morrissey, c. Smith, b. Moraes.	23
F. Morrissey, c. Smith, b. Moraes.	34
A. L. Stutfield, b. Conolly.	13
M. Morrissey, c. Walter, b. Roberts.	13
A. E. Ridgway, not out.	13
H. C. Hampson, not out.	12
Extras.	7
Total for 5 wickets.	112

C. A. CONOLLY'S XI.

E. A. Tootal, b. Stutfield.	8
J. Moraes, b. F. Morrissey.	32
E. Morrissey, c. Hadden, b. Ridgway.	39
H. H. Roberts, b. Ridgway.	1
H. L. Smith, c. Hampson, b. F. Morrissey.	19
C. A. Conolly, c. Lomas, b. Ridgway.	40
O. W. Rolls, c. Hampson, b. Ridgway.	0
C. A. Robinson, run out.	5
A. G. C. Blake, c. Lomas, b. Ridgway.	1
A. Walter, not out.	0
G. Hall, b. Ridgway.	1
Extras.	19
Total.	155

2nd innings.

E. A. Tootal, b. Ridgway.	1
J. Moraes, not out.	12
H. H. Roberts, c. Ridgway, b. Stutfield.	12
H. L. Smith, c. Napier, b. Ridgway.	2
C. A. Conolly, c. Morrissey, b. Stutfield.	0
C. A. Robinson, not out.	1
A. Walter, b. Stutfield.	0
Extras.	3
Total for 5 wickets.	21

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

This Club may be congratulated for a very successful opening of its cricket season. The match played on the afternoons of the 21st and 22nd was interesting from start to finish and productive of some excellent cricket. What was last year a slow scoring ground, is this year just the contrary, which is amply proved by the fact that 460 runs were scored in barely 7 1/2 hours cricket.

The President's team, weakened by absence of Latham and Forde, had to take the field first and therefore had the worst of the afternoon light on both days; their subsequent victory was thus the more meritorious.

On the opening day 118 runs of the Vice-President's team were replied by 107 of the President's, and included for the former excellent innings of 44, 29 and 16 by C. L. Robinson, J. A. Robinson and O. W. Roller, and for the latter 52 by N. W. Jackson, who has started the season in excellent form.

The Vice-President's team added 111 for their 2nd innings, thus leaving 122 to be made by the President's eleven to win the match.

Special mention should be made again of C. L. Robinson and also of H. S. Bocquet and P. E. Swanwick, as well as P. H. Robinson in the 2nd innings of the Vice-President's team.

With only 1 1/2 hours before time for drawing stumps, the majority thought that the President's eleven had no time to do more than draw the match.

N. W. Jackson, however, opened the scoring promptly and was aided by D. Campbell, who, however, soon succumbed, giving way to C. B. Mason and from that moment an excellent piece of good sound cricket was witnessed.

The score increased by leaps and bounds until the total of 121 runs was reached ten minutes before time and N. W. Jackson and C. B. Mason were both out on 54 and 58 respectively to their credit.

Hardly a chance was given and at the start of the season, it was quite a pleasant surprise to see such good form.

The scores are given below.

As well as cricket, lawn tennis was in full swing on both days and the two tennis courts were occupied from morning till evening.

Ladies attended in good numbers and tea was given and presided over by Mrs. Robinson on the opening day and by Mrs. Fierz on the second day.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S TEAM.

1st innings	2nd innings
C. L. Robinson.	44
H. S. Bocquet.	6
H. D. Pierce.	0
N. B. Dickson.	3
J. A. Robinson.	29
P. H. Robinson.	0
W. P. Slater.	5
O. W. Roller.	16
J. White.	0
E. Smart Junr.	0
P. E. Swanwick.	1
Byes.	11
Leg byes.	2
Wide balls.	1
Total.	118

PRESIDENT'S TEAM.

1st innings	2nd innings
N. W. Jackson.	52
C. B. Mason.	5
H. Hargreaves.	2
S. S. Key.	0
C. Jackson.	12
C. Pullen.	9
D. Campbell.	0
M. Fletcher.	2
B. Hime.	4
J. C. Jenkins.	4
Byes.	5
Leg byes.	5
Wide balls.	2
Total.	107

* "not out."

BUSINESS NOTES.

—It is stated that Antonio Henrique Pinto, a merchant of Santos, has disappeared, causing his creditors a loss of 200,000\$.

—Real estate, belonging to the Companhia Viçosa Paulista, on Rua João Alfredo, S. Paulo, was sold at auction on the 17th inst. for 450,000\$.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 17th inst. says that a merchant named Victor Manoel Valentini has disappeared, leaving debts to the amount of 200,000\$.

—Last month the deposits at the Rio de Janeiro government savings bank (caixa economica) amounted to 2,614,554\$ and the withdrawals to 2,779,823\$50.

—A telegram of the 21st inst. says that the failure of the bank of Camillo Cresta will cause that of several Italian houses in São Paulo. Two, it was stated, had already suspended payments.

—Gold bars from the Morro Velho mine to a value of 477,000\$ were dispatched at Honório Bicalho, on the Central railway, on the 14th inst., consigned to Messrs. P. S. Nicolson & Co. of this city for exportation. The state taxes and freight on the shipment amounted to 20,522\$626.

—Those who believe that the great values in agricultural products are to be found in coffee, cotton, sugar, etc., will do well to study the agricultural returns of the United States and see what the small crops can turn out. The humble peanut represents about 4,500,000 bushels of 22 pounds each worth five to six cents a pound on an average. Europe imports from Africa and India nearly 400,000,000 pounds, which are principally used for making sove oil.

—It is stated that previous to the auction of the Lloyd Brasileiro property on the 17th, the syndics had received two proposals for the purchase of the same—one from a German and the other from a Belgian syndicate. We may now recall, also, the alleged offer of an American syndicate of 4,500,000, in reply to which the minister of finance and syndics concluded to ask six millions. These alleged proposals are very mysterious, for they never seem to come to any definite. If there were firm offers of handsome prices for the property, why is it sold for the miserable sum of 9,000,000\$—say a million and a half dollars?

—The sale at auction of the Lloyd Brasileiro property occurred on the 17th inst., and, as we anticipated, the foreign bidders were conspicuous for their absence. The property was first divided into three lots, the first subject to a 7 1/2% debenture loan of 12,000,000\$, the second to a 7 1/2% debenture loan of 14,000,000\$, and the third free from incumbrance. The highest bids were 4,200,000\$ for the first, 2,600,000\$ for the second and 600,000\$ for the third. The property was then put up in one lot and was knocked down to S. A. Vaz de Carvalho for 9,000,000\$. The successful bidder is said to represent Messrs. Gaffre Guille & Co. and the Banco da Republica, who will either resell, or reorganize the company.

—The Sociedade Anonima Moimho Fluminense is announcing a dividend of 9%. The president of the company says in his report that, although its production of flour increased last year and although the demand has not failed to correspond to the supply, the profits were not so large as had been expected. This he attributes to commercial and financial depression, to bad debts, to the duty on wheat and to the competition of foreign flour. On the 30th of last September the company owed in debentures, notes and accounts the sum of 4,306,615\$356 and the debts to the company amounted to 2,761,481\$730. The reserve fund amounted to 39,266\$620 and suspended profits to 38,914\$089. The capital of the company is 1,000,000\$.

—It is reported that in the reorganization of the Lloyd Brasileiro Co., the present minister of marine will be made president of the new company and that he will be succeeded in the marine department by Admiral Wandenkolk.

—Reports are current that Ministers Bryan and Arco Valley, says a telegram to the *Diario Popular* of the 18th inst., are seeking to prevent an accord between Brazil on the one side and France and Italy on the other, in the matter of reciprocal tariffs. We very much doubt it. The United States in particular has very little to gain from a tariff war between those countries. Germany might gain more, and England would also gain, but in the end all countries would probably suffer from the prejudices which Brazil would certainly incur in such a contest.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

—The receipts of the Ceará custom-house amounted last year to 3,551,936\$673 against 6,534,766\$999 in 1898.

—During the first quarter of the present year the Companhia Iaz Stearica paid taxes amounting to 152,528\$000.

—A S. Paulo telegram of the 20th inst. says that 12 brewers have been sentenced to a year's imprisonment as well as to the payment of fines for using counterfeit stamps. In Rio de Janeiro six informers have reported failures to stamp documents. The informers get half the amount of the respective fines. These are some of the fruits of the new taxation laws.

—Comparisons, says Smith, are proverbially odious. But of all odious comparisons that which takes the cake is the Brazilian's when it likens consumption taxes to the thin end of a wedge, thus threatening the poor tax-payers with a thick end in the shape of still heavier taxes. In my opinion what those taxes really resemble is a suction tube that has no end at all in any sense of the word.

—According to the schedule of salaries attached to the new police regulations the pay of the chief is 15,000\$ per annum. The twenty-three delegates, whose pay varies from 2,400\$ to 9,000\$ per annum, receive the aggregate sum of 132,600\$. Of the inspectors 100 receive pay at the rate of 1,800\$ per annum and 64 at the rate of 1,000\$, their aggregate pay being 244,000\$. This inspector of detectives gets 3,000\$ and the 6 physicians 6,000\$ each.

—The state government of Amazonas has been authorized to contract through the firm of Marins & Levy a foreign loan of £ 2,000,000. What in the world does the state of Amazonas want a foreign loan for? Its export duty on rubber alone more than covers the expenses of the state government—less stealings. Perhaps that 8,000,000\$ hospital, of which about three-fourths represent stealings, requires foreign capital. The foreign investor will do well to fight shy of Amazonas.

In the legislature of the state of Rio de Janeiro the budget has failed to pass by a two-thirds vote over the governor's veto. As 34 deputies took part in the vote 23 votes were required for sustaining the budget, but only 19 were obtained. The legislature has temporarily adopted last year's budget, which will remain in force until a new budget shall have been voted and promulgated. The respective committee has framed a budget on which the legislature will now have to take action. In this bill the revenue is estimated at 11,837,766\$240 and the expenditure at 11,783,276\$910.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 24th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do of U. S. coin at \$48.65 per £.	27 d.
do of U. S. coin at \$48.65 per £.	27 d.
do of £ 1 s. g. in Brazilian gold.	8 s. 9 d.
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.	5 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).	38 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).	36 1/2 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$48.65 per £.	16 s. 5 c.
Value of £ 100 (\$48.65 per £) in Brazilian currency (paper).	589 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling.	294 1/2

EXCHANGE.

April 16.—Today's market was unimpaired, some slight fluctuations of rates taking place; there was a good deal of business transacted.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 3/4—8 1/2 1/2

Official value of the milreis 308 reis gold.

April 17.—The market was very quiet and dull; business was almost nil.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 3/4—8 1/2 1/2

Official value of the milreis 308 reis gold.

April 18.—Today's market was weak in the morning, but recovered during the day and closed firm. There was little business reported.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 3/4—8 1/2 1/2

Official value of the milreis 308 reis gold.

April 19.—The market was unsteady and weak Business was limited.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 3/4—8 1/2 1/2

Official value of the milreis 308 reis gold.

April 20.—Today's market was weak and very little business reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills..... opening 8 1/2 1/2
Private bills..... closing 8 3/4—8 1/2 1/2

Official value of the milreis 308 reis gold.

April 21.—National holiday.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 24th April 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a little more animation in the market last week, the reported sales aggregating 47,000 bags. There was a slight decline in prices, though not what porters required at the close of the preceding week. The receipts for the week were 28,054 bags, and the shipments 38,883 bags. Yesterday the market was decidedly dull, prices gave way a trifle and the sales were much restricted.

Advices from abroad show increased sales for the week, New York reporting 12,000 bags, Havre 146,000, Hamburg 77,000 and London 35,000—a total of 410,000 bags, against 203,000 in the same week of last year, and 29,000 in the preceding week. The activity in Havre would seem to indicate a desire to have a large stock on hand which the retaliatory duties are enforced, should that eventually occur.

The detailed movements of our market during the week were as follows:

Rating prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Santos, Good Average
per arroba	1,000 bags.	per 100 kilos
April 16, 13,700—13,800	10,000	8,900
" 17, 13,800—13,900	10,000	9,100
" 18, 13,900—14,000	10,000	9,200
" 19, 14,000—14,100	10,000	9,300
" 20, 14,100—14,200	10,000	9,400

The shipments since our last report have been:

United States	Europe
23,000 bags for the United States	2,712 "
" "	2,812 "
" "	4,257 "

38,883 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States	Europe
Apr. 14, New Orleans Pr. str. <i>Corona</i>	10,653
" 14, New York Pr. str. <i>Colombo</i>	15,895
" 14, Baltimore Amer. bk. <i>Alva</i> , <i>Wing</i>	15,300

Apr. 14, Hamburg Germ. str. *Paraguan*..... 375
" 14, Trieste Aust. str. *Adriatic*..... 549
" 14, Naples It. str. *Almas*..... 77
" 19, London Br. str. *Clive*..... 2,650

Apr. 17, Buenos Aires Br. str. *Danube*..... 554
" 17, Northern ports str. *Euphrate*..... 1,097
" 17, Southern ports str. *Albion*..... 685
" 19, Northern ports str. *Albion*..... 50

The receipts for the past week were 29,270 bags against 28,054 bags for the previous week and 21,775 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York type were the following:

No. 6	April 20	April 14
14,200	14,200	14,200
13,700	13,700	13,700
13,800	13,800	13,800
13,900	13,900	13,900

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 254,505 bags, against 269,110 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 395,110 bags.

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Rio de Janeiro			
	Apr. 15	Apr. 16	Apr. 17
Receipts.....	3,554	5,533	3,889
Shipments U. States .....	..	3,904	3,000
" Europe.....	..	..	..
" Cape.....	..	..	..
" River Plate, etc. ....	..	..	554
Total shipments.....	..	3,904	3,554
Stock at Santos.....	265,724	265,015	264,449
per arrival.....	14,800	14,800	14,800
Do do.....	No. 8	14,800	14,800
N. Y. "spot" anot. N. Y. ....	..	8,716 C.	8,716 C.
Exchange on London.....	..	8 3/4 d.	5 3/4 d.
Steamer freight, 50th.....	..	70 c.	50 c.
Receipts at Santos .....	..	42,342	12,556
Stock at Santos.....	415,517	284,600	257,769
	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20
Receipts.....	4,450	3,813	3,003
Shipments U. States	500	4,514	11,400
" Europe.....	2,491	2,927	4,919
" Cape.....	..	..	..
" River Plate, etc.	554	252	2,817
Total shipments.....	3,545	7,493	18,136
Stock at Santos.....	264,551	265,391	240,039
per arrival.....	14,800	14,800	14,800
Do do.....	14,800	14,800	14,800
N. Y. "spot" anot. N. Y.	8,716 C.	8,716 C.	8,716 C.
Exchange on London.....	5 3/4 d.	8 3/4 d.	8 C.
Steamer freight, 50th.....	50 c.	50 c.	50 c.
Receipts at Santos	12,556	6,505	6,921
Stock at Santos.....	257,769	263,110	260,550
	Apr. 21	Apr. 22	Apr. 23
Receipts.....	2,554	..	..
Shipments U. States	77,515	..	..
" Europe.....	612,425	..	..
" Cape.....	11,347	..	..
" River Plate, etc.	8,528	..	..
Total shipments.....	795,190	..	..
Stock at Santos.....	119,347	..	..
per arrival.....	14,800	..	..
Do do.....	14,800	..	..
N. Y. "spot" anot. N. Y.	8,716 C.	..	..
Exchange on London.....	5 3/4 d.	..	..
Steamer freight, 50th.....	50 c.	..	..
Receipts at Santos	6,921	..	..
Stock at Santos.....	260,550	..	..
Total	Apr. 1	Apr. 2	Apr. 3
Shipments	3,712,450	1,067,350	556,355
Receipts	795,190	11,347	164,900
Stock at Santos	119,347	11,347	164,900
Total	2,916,660	1,078,697	721,255

Imports.

Flour.—The receipts were 7,600 barrels by the *Good News* from Baltimore. The market is quiet and dull. Prices are unchanged as shown below.

Tyler.	nominal.
do	do
Baltimore 1st.	37,000—38,000
do	36,000—37,000
Western and Interior.	35,000—36,000
River Plate.	35,000—36,000
Local Mills.	37,000—38,000

Coffee.—The *Grecoian Prince* brought 300 tubs from New York, the *Apollon* 300 cases and the *Patagonia* 200 from Hamburg, and the *Plaxman* 100 cases from Liverpool. The stock in first hands consists of 5,000 tubs of Gaspe, 4,500 of Halifax and 500 cases of Norwegian—a total of 8,000 packages. Importers quote 6000 for Gaspe, 6000 for Halifax and 5000 for Norwegian. There were no changes in brokers prices last week.

Lard.—The arrivals were 200 kegs ex *Good News* from Baltimore and 300 ex *Grecoian Prince* from New York. The wholesale price continues from 900 to 930 per pound wholesale.

Rice.—Receipts nil. Market unchanged.

White Pine.—The *Olivia* arrived with a cargo of 330,000 feet, which was sold to arrive. The market is very firm and quotations continue at 250 rees per foot.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. Prices nominal.

Spruce Pine.—Receipts nil. Quotations unchanged.

Sweedish Pine.—No receipts. Market nominal.

Ceresone.—The receipts were 5,000 cases by the *Grecoian Prince* from New York. Quotations continue at 12,000 per case whole-sale.

Rosin.—No arrivals. Market unchanged.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. Prices nominal.

Cement.—Imports last week were 3,000 barrels by the *Shilling* from Bremen and 75 by the *Les Alpes* from Marseilles. The prices continue unchanged.

Indian Corn.—No receipts.

Brass.—No arrivals. Quotations unchanged.

Hay.—There were no receipts and no changes in prices during the past week.

Coal.—The vessels arrived with coal last week were the following:

From Sunderland ex *Norden*..... 1,100 tons.
do Leith ex *Karthago*..... 1,600 s.
do Norfolk ex *Asi*..... 1,600 s.

Rain.—Imports continue regular. Prices are fallen, as shown in the following table:

Pernambuco and Macao..... 205,000—210,000
Bahia and Aracaju..... 185,000—190,000
Campos..... 160,000—165,000
Angre and Parana..... 210,000—215,000
Parahyba..... 105,000—200,000
Alcohol of 36 to 38 deg..... 275,000—300,000
ditto 40 deg..... 315,000—330,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 18

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Good News*; 677 tons; Myrick; 45 ds; sundries to order.

APR. 21.

NEW YORK.—Nor. bk. *Olivia*; 445 tons; Christensen; 50 ds; lumber to order.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

APRIL 18

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *White Wings*; 651 ton; Collier; coffee.

APR. 21.

BALTIMORE.—Amer. bk. *Amg*; 665 tons; Vighan; coffee.
—Amer. bk. *Dois*; 876 tons; Masterton; coffee.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK. 1—50 cents and 5 % primage per bag NEW ORLEANS of coffee.

ANTWERP. 1—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAMBOURG. 1—35 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

COPIENHAGEN. 1—35 shillings, 6 d. and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

GENOA. 1—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

BORDEAUX. 1—40 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

HAVRE. 1—35 francs and 10 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

TRIESTE. 1—45 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

RUSSIA. 1—30 shillings and 5 % primage per ton of 1,000 kilos.

CAPE TOWN. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

PORT NATAL. 1—57 shillings, 6 d. and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

DELAOIA BAY. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

MONTEVIDEO. 1—50 shillings and 2 1/2 % primage per ton.

ENGAGEMENTS.

HAVRE.—Fr. st. *Co-doba*..... 150 tons of coffee

MARSEILLE.—Fr. st. *B. Roger*..... 2,600 do do

RIVER PLATE.—Fr. st. *Chili*..... 2,000 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

Vessel	Chartered for	Agent
Annadonia	Rangoon	7 Ma
Argentina	Glasgow	24 Ma
Bayard	Mobile	—
Belfair	Leith	—
Baltimore	Baltimore	—
Cambray Chieflain	Cardiff	—
Dalblau	Cardiff	—
France	Baltimore	—
Glad Tidings	Baltimore	—
Gaselle	Portland	—
Josephine	Baltimore	—
Julia Rollins	Baltimore	—
Lydia (str.)	Newcastle	13 Mar.
Lange (str.)	Rangoon	—
Monaster Castle	Cardiff	—
Schiller	Cardiff	23 Mar.

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
April	16 Flaxman	Manchester gals.	N. Megaw & Co.
16 Karthago	Leith gals.	T. Wille & Co.	
16 Minas	Montevideo gals.	A. Floria & Co.	
16 Rio	Southampton gals.	C. I. Canby	
16 Danube	Liverpool 20 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.	
16 Iberia	New York 20 ds.	Davidson & Co.	
16 Grecoian P.	Genoa 19 ds.	P. & De Vincenzi	
16 Blen	River Plate 7 ds.	C. J. Cowley	
16 Clyde	Hamburg 22 ds.	R. Johnson & Co.	
16 Patagonia	Newport 23 ds.	Santos 18 ds.	
16 Asai	Montevideo 9 ds.	H. F. & Louzadi	
16 Pelotas	Bordeaux 15 ds.	S. Montau	
16 Tigres	Bremen 21 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.	
16 Stolberg	Sanchez 19 ds.	Rio 19 ds.	
16 Rastington			

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
April	16 Les Alpes	River Plate	In transit
16 Coleridge	New York	Sundries.	
16 Malange	Antwerp	do	
16 Minas	Genoa	do	
16 Danube	River Plate	In transit	
16 Temu son	Montevideo	Ballast.	
16 H. Barroo	Paranaguá	do	
16 Clyde	Sandampton	Sundries.	
16 Iberia	Valparaiso	In transit	
16 Haparaia	Santos	Sundries.	
16 S. Rodon	Havre	do	
16 Washington	Genoa	do	
16 Karthago	Rio G. do Sul	do	
16 Venesse	Bahia Blanca	do	
16 Pelotas	Hamburg	Sundries.	
16 Ida	Paranaguá	Ballast.	
16 Flaxman	Santos	In transit	
16 Chili	River Plate	do	
16 Patagonia	Santos	do	

Calling at intermediate ports

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, April 22nd, 1900.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
American				
bk. Good News	677	Apr. 18	Baltimore.	To order.
British				
sp. Kings County	2561	Feb. 6	Paseagoula	To order.
sp. Tillerlie	1730	21	Peruacola.	To order.
bk. Levuka	1311	27	do	F. J. Benz.
bk. Heathbank	1514	27	Antwerp.	Aymer & C
sp. Kambira	1885	Mar. 13	Mobile.	To order
Norwegian				
bk. Homeview	1655	Mar. 25	Greenock.	H. Rodt & C.
bk. Prince Victor	1131	30	Liverpool.	Gar Co
bk. Oliva	445	Apr. 21	New York.	To order.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Sales of Stocks and Shares.

APR. 16.		
14 Apolices, 5%	885,000	885,000
25 do	885	885
102 do	885	885
6 do	(500) at rate of	885
1 do	1,000	885
1 do	1,000 (cert.) at rate of	885
1 do	1,000	885
23 do	1,000	885
40 do	1,000	885
7 do	1,000	885
15 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro	72	72

Banks.

12 Commercial	213,500
12 Nacional	100
52 Rio e Matto Grosso	122

Miscellaneous.

70 Loterias Nacionais	103,500
101 Sul e Navegação	42

APR. 17.

2 Apolices, 5%	885,000
103 do	885
10 do	885
10 do	5,000 (cert.) at rate of
1 do	5,000
1 do	5,000 (reg.)
40 do	1,000
14 do	1,000
126 do	1,000
41 do	1,000
25 Emprestimo Municipal	160
20 deb. Lloyd Brasileiro	72

Banks.

100 Constructor	14,500
45 Republica	101

Miscellaneous.

25 Melhoramentos no Brazil	16,500
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APR. 19.

25 Apolices, 5%	885,000
41 do	885
1 do	885
1 do	1,000 (at rate of
14 do	1,000
10 do	1,000
3 do	1,000
12 do	1,000
11 do	500 (cert.) at rate of
1895	845
303 Emprestimo Municipal	160
570 do	106
11 Apolices Est. de Minas	870

Banks.

50 Commercial	213,500
10 Commercial	201
50 do	198
50 Lavoua e Commercio	143
50 do	112,200
125 Mercantil de Santos	130
100 Republica	160
211 do	101

APR. 19.

57 Apolices, 5%	885,000
351 do	885
7 do	200 (cert.) at rate of
7 do	1895
1 do	1,000 (reg.)
8 do	1,000
10 do	1,000
40 do	1,000
210 Emprestimo Municipal	160

Banks.

5 Commercial (10 %)	7,000
500 Constructor	14
25 Lavoua e Commercio	113
34 Republica	101
117 do	199

Miscellaneous.

100 Loterias Nacionais	103,500
100 Melhoramentos no Brazil	16

APR. 20.

1 Apolices, 5%	885,000
8 do	885
47 do	885
885 do	885
7 do	885
10 do	885
10 do	2,000 (cert.) at time of
851 do	330,000
25 do	1895
15 do	877
5 do	875
5 do	875
5 do	875
68 Emprestimo Municipal	160
5 do	106
20 deb. Sorocabana-Tuana R.	60
50 " Jornal do Commercio	175

Banks.

50 Commercial	213,500
30 do	212,500
15 Commercial	200
25 Credito Real de S. Paulo (c.hyp.)	102

APR. 21.

National Holiday.	
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SATURDAY'S QUOTATIONS—S. PAULO.

Banco Comercio e Industria	advers.	buys.
1 Constructor e Agricola	400,000	37,000
1 Credito Real da Carteira H.	130,000	100,000
1 Lavadores	130,000	100,000
1 Mercantil de Santos	100,000	100,000
1 S. Paulo	100,000	100,000
1 Ribeirão Preto	100,000	100,000
1 União de S. Carlos (all paid)	295,000	100,000
1 do do (10 %)	100,000	100,000
1 União de S. Paulo (all paid)	75,000	70,000
1 Santos	100,000	100,000
1 Cia Agua e Luz	100,000	100,000
1 Antarelica	100,000	100,000
1 Argos Panist	6,000	6,000
1 Fabril Paulista	100,000	100,000
1 Ferro Carril São Amaro	100,000	100,000
1 Gaz de S. Paulo	100,000	100,000
1 Italo Paulista	25,000	25,000
1 Tupyton	130,000	100,000
1 Melhoramentos de Brotas	85,000	80,000
1 Moçambique (all paid)	250,000	240,000
1 idem (at 30 days)	255,000	254,000
1 idem (at 30 days)	255,000	254,000
1 Pogredior	25,000	25,000
1 Stupakoff	30,000	22,000
1 Telefonica	150,000	80,000
1 União Sportiva	100,000	60,000
1 Vinicio Paulista	25,000	10,000

Ceará Exports for 1899.

We are indebted to Dr. William Standart, British vice-consul at Fortaleza, Ceará, for a statistical table showing the exports from that state during the year 1899, with destinations, values and duties paid, from which we make the following extract:

Article	Kilos	To domestic ports	To Europe	To United States	Official value
Cotton, raw	kilos	810,077	137,223	—	796,854,867
Coffee, milled	—	16,124	250	—	15,875,200
Sugar, white	—	1,240	—	—	417,000
Cashew nuts	—	3,505	42,706	66,016	71,800,000
Forams	—	—	31,574	—	2,451,000
Horsehair	—	—	1,431	—	6,530,000
Cheerettes	—	—	2,715	—	51,771,000
Dried beef	—	—	20,080	—	30,078,000
Onions	—	—	4,035	—	3,078,000
Camelina	—	350,027	—	—	70,861,100
Hides, salt and dried	kilos	—	505,458	539,167	1,566,017,45
Polished hides	—	—	15,245	933	130,670
Line	—	164,072	151	—	12,152,350,300
Sweetenings	—	175,697	—	—	5,424,800
Beans	—	55,462	—	—	28,552,000
Tobacco	—	42,510,069	435	—	2,718,715
Rubber	—	10,765	—	—	1,050,000,152
Cattle	—	495	—	—	244,400,000
Mules	—	16,330,060	—	—	10,445,200
Horses	—	13,515	—	—	8,000,000
Onions	—	—	342,000	—	6,810,000
Copper ore	kilos	—	156	—	2,961,600
Cottonseed oil	—	11,896	214,091	—	1,657,745,000
Bones and ho-	—	70,261	—	—	175,000,000
Ostrich feathers	—	3,072	—	—	175,000,000
ers	—	85,174	—	—	3,014,100,000
Grain skins	—	15,459	790	—	20,288,100
Sheep	—	140,710	2,706	—	140,710,000
Cheese	—	37,641	—	—	9,780,200
Hammocks	—	17,903	27	—	16,458,000
Manila leather	—	—	—	—	—
Saddle leather	—	—	—	—	—
Tallow	—	—	—	—	—
Cajun wine	litres	—	—	—	—

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- April 23rd.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
505,595,300\$	578,763,700\$	Stock 5% currency (apolicies).....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	885,000— 886,000
104,884,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	875,000— 877,000
60,000,000	110,000	do do 1897, 6%.....	1,000	1,000,000— 1,005,000
119,000	110,000	Bonds, 4%.....	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,500,000
30,000,000	11,584,500	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 1,000,000
51,885,000	22,038,500	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000	— 1,835,000
109,624,000	18,536,000	do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	— 350,000
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	600,000— 605,000
13,103,000	13,103,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	860,000— 865,000
5,000,000	4,533,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	200
65,000,000	45,532,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	410,000— 420,000
5,000,000	4,000,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	920,000—
600,000	600,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	160,000— 161,000
10,000,000	22,855,300	do do 6%.....	1,000	— 170,000
25,000,000	54,800	do do 6%.....	1,000	
2,500,000	400,000	do do 6%.....	1,000	
520,000		do do 6%.....	1,000	
400,000		do do 6%.....	1,000	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8\$000, Jan. 1900	212,500—
10,000,000	50,000	40,000	200	Commercio.....	200	3,120,000	6\$000, ditto 1900	200,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	28,000	ditto 10.0	50,000
24,000,000	120,000	110,000	200	Construtor do Brazil.....	200	1,645,000	4\$000, Aug. 1897	15,000
16,000,000	80,000	77,350\$	200	Credito Moveel.....	200	2,700,000	2\$000, Jan. 1896	1,000
8,000,000	40,000	30,000	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	805,079	12% ditto 1892	75,000
2,000,000	25,000	20,000	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	640,000	— Jan. 1900	35,000
750,000	15,000	10,000	50	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	7,100	3\$000, ditto 1890	11,000— 30,000
5,000,000	25,000	20,000	200	Hypothecarios da Bahia.....	200	48,000	ditto 1899	112,000
9,188,000	45,911	45,911	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	200	608,444	6\$000, Jan. 1901	112,000
5,000,000	25,000	20,000	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	230,000	10\$000, ditto 1900	191,500— 195,000
101,553,000	507,705	50,000	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	17,487,709	6\$000, ditto 1900	110,000— 122,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Rio e Natio Grand.....	200	301,700	6\$000, ditto 1900	20,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	40	13\$000, ditto 1900	300,000—
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,535,531	9\$000, ditto 1900	127,000— 135,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	100	ditto 1900	155,000
20,000,000	100,000	100,000	200	Comercial da Bahia.....	200	2,185,536	11% ditto 1895	
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	6,000,000	12\$000, ditto 1900	
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de Minas Geras.....	200	305,550	12\$000, ditto 1900	
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	1,441,521	8% ditto 1899	
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,441,521	8% ditto 1900	
7,000,000	35,000	35,000	200	do do 2nd series.....	200	100	ditto 1895	
25,000,000	125,000	125,000	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	12% ditto 1895	
5,000,000	25,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	5\$000, ditto 1900	
10,000,000	50,000	50,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	635,000	7\$000, Jan. 1895	
10,584,610	50,000	50,000	200	Uniao de S. Paulo.....	200	400,000	6% ditto 1899	

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	36,672	25000 Feb. 1900	111,000—
5,000,000\$	500,000	all	100	Minas de S. Jeronimo.....	100	65,000	—	28,000— 30,000
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macedo e Campos.....	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Mucambinho.....	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	333,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	Int. Sept. 93	—
10,000,000	100,000	100,000	100	do do.....	100	75	—	3,000
70,000,000	350,000	350,000	200	Quilombo.....	200	—	Int. Jan. 92	—
1,600,000	8,000	8,000	5,000	Uniao Sorocabana-Itauna.....	5,000	1,465,242	6% June, 92	18,000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Uniao Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6\$000, Feb. 86	10,000
12,500,000	62,500	62,500	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,378	Int. Jan. 92	26,000— 28,000
			100	Yacutinga e Araguay.....	100	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricao.....	100\$	108,732	—	155,000— 80,000
6,000,000	60,000	all	100	Caris Uruburus.....	100	6,071	1\$000, July 91	195,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Cercovado (and Hotel).....	100	55,442	3,000, Jan. 99	158,000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	550,174\$	—	155,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,500	200	S. Christovam.....	200	105,895\$	8,000, July 91	100,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Villa Isabel.....	100	32,499	4,000, Feb. 1900	—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Perambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Hyperanga Maritima.....	200\$	550,000\$	9\$000, Jan. 1900	200,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	5,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegacao Costeira.....	200	—	10,000, Feb. 1900	300,000—
613,400	3,067	all	200	S. Joao da Barra e Campos.....	200	50,598	—	—
67,500	3,375	all	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alfama.....	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	105,000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	American Fabril.....	200	270,070	7,000— Aug. 98	90,000— 94,000
500,000	2,500	all	200	Botafogo (tramway).....	200	55,442	— Feb. 1900	270,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	— Jan. 1900	162,000
3,600,000	18,000	all	200	Caracao.....	200	34,844	— ditto 1900	220,000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Condominio Industrial.....	200	28,000	10,000— ditto 1900	195,000— 200,000
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Cercovado.....	200	28,000	12,000— Feb. 1900	190,000—
300,000	1,500	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	180,282	50,000— Jan. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana.....	200	200,000	12,000— July 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	31,346	12,000— Feb. 1900	180,000— 220,000
800,000	4,000	all	200	Mangueira.....	200	28,777	10,000— Jan. 1900	205,000— 220,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manifacura Fluminense.....	200	144,443	10,000— ditto 1900	180,000— 198,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Petropolis.....	200	31,792	5,000— Mar. 99	175,000— 175,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	63,889	12,000— Jan. 1900	205,000—
1,400,000	7,000	all	200	Rink (Woolen).....	200	—	—	—
450,000	2,250	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	17,039	4,000— Jan. 1900	30,000—
20,000	1,000	all	200	Santa Laura.....	200	36,316	— ditto 99	—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	S. Joao.....	200	—	— ditto 99	150,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	58,066	— ditto 1900	170,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Uniao Fabril.....	200	1,144,093	17% Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alfama.....	20\$	45,678\$	1\$000, July 97	— 55,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	25,000, Jan. 1900	410,000
2,000,000	10,000	9,733	200	Confianca.....	200	13,581	1,500, ditto 99	6,000
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Confianca.....	200	200,000	3,000, ditto 99	35,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Fidelidade.....	200	306,374	7,000, ditto 95	25,000
2,500,000	12,500	all	1,000	Gatunilla.....	100	250,000	8,000, ditto 1900	14,500—
21,000,000	105,000	all	200	Gerul.....	200	400,000	2,000, ditto 1900	40,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnizadora.....	100	15,000	1,000, ditto 1900	18,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Previdencia.....	200	370,000	3,000, ditto 1900	50,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Properidade.....	200	131,833	1,000, ditto 1900	17,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
1,000,000\$	5,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viacao Fluminense.....	200\$	—	4,000, July 91	—
500,000	2,500	all	50	Carriz Tattersall Moreaux.....	50	42,578\$	1,500, Jan. 99	15,000
200,000	1,000	5,821	200	Carregueiros Fluminense.....	200	53,500	0,000, ditto 99	130,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeta (match factory).....	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
30,000,000	150,000	all	200	Doca de Santos.....	200	—	— Jan. 1900	300,000—
25,500,000	127,500	2,500	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,305,142	3,000, ditto 94	17,000— 19,000
20,000,000	100,000	9,500	200	Officas Publicas do Brazil.....	200	2,286,745	15\$000, Sept. 91	100,000—
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	31,234	Feb. 1900	120,000
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	O Palaz (newspaper).....	200	43,577	10,000, Feb. 95	—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	200	3,547,039	— Jan. 1900	101,000— 105,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	200	—	13,000, ditto 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Motinos Fluminense (cleur mills).....	100	29,267	7\$000, Mar. 99	—
9,317,860	46,589	33,128	100	Saneamento do Rio de Janeiro.....	100	714,048	2,700, Feb. 92	22,000
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Transporte e Carregueiros.....	100	160,000	3,000, July 99	95,000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	20,074	6,000, Dec. 99	170,000
600,000	3,000	all	200	Uniao (water for ships).....	200	29,997	Jan. 1900	—

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Shippers are herewith informed that English or Bel-
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(sig.) A. C. DE FREITAS:

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Hamburg, 14th February, 1900.

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